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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

PHRENOLOGY AND MESMERISM.

The Philosophy of Animated Nature; or, the Laws and Action of the Nervous System. By G. Calvert Holland, M.D. 8vo. pp. 512. John Churchill.

THE advocates for Phrenology and Mesmerism, as almost exact sciences, may congratulate themselves on the publication of this work. It is moderate in its tone and elaborate in its investigations. That puzzle of puzzles, the distinct and separate actions in the nervous system, the nerves of motion, sensation, and sympathy, now more than ever complicated by the phenomena of etherization and chloroform, is discussed with great ability; and the result of this and other physiological inquiries is to yield a strenuous support to the theory of Gall, and a no less firm conviction of the truths of phrenology and mesmeric influences. Apart from the argument it is a production of much ability, and the experiments and deductions stated are of a very interesting and instructive order.

In order to demonstrate this we have selected a general view towards the conclusion, which does not involve any anatomical or practical questions, but affords a fair idea of the comprehensive reasoning of the author as applied to matters of common interest and ready understanding.

"The form and motion of the body, in advanced years, are in harmony with its altered state. The nervous system generally is debilitated. It has no longer the power of maintaining the trunk in the erect position, or of governing with precision the movements of the limbs, consequently the one is bent forward, and the other, falter and are uncertain in their actions. The mental and corporeal habits which exist in vigorous manhood, and which co-operate harmoniously, as exhibited in the act of walking, dispensing, to a large extent, with the vigilant attention of the mind, are in old age so weakened, that the entire mental energies are required to direct and give firmness to the steps.

"These phenomena, studied in connexion with the views which pervade this inquiry, have a peculiar value. We see here the effects which naturally flow from the exhaustion of the nervous principle. The external relations which it established with the brain are disturbed. It ceases to be distributed in an ample current to the muscular system, hence the gradual and imperceptible changes in the form and motions of the body. These relations—save those which exist between the principle and the cerebral organs, are the first modified in advancing years. Long before the reflex powers show symptoms of decline, the limbs lose their agility and vigour of action. The will to move them remains, but how feeble are its efforts! It cannot steady the hand or give lightness to the step. Do we not perceive, in these phenomena, a confirmation of the views which explain the operation of volition? It is laid down, that the power which it exerts, is proportionate to the nervous column on which it has to act. This column, under such circumstances, is diminished, and precisely to the same extent, the influence of this faculty. The nervous cords through which it was transmitted, retain their position,—the essential connecting links between the brain and the limbs; but they are no longer richly endowed with the fluid which

carries the mandates of the will. Can any class of facts more clearly establish, than these, the existence of such a fluid, and its co-operation in the exercise of volition? This remains, but its agency is limited. There is the same desire to produce an effect, but the effect will not follow. That which wills has nothing in common with the medium through which it acts, consequently the change which has taken place, is a change in this medium—in the condition of the animating principle.

"The form and expression of the features, furnish similar illustrations of the disturbed relations between the nerves and the brain. How heavy and lifeless they become! They exhibit none of the delicate lines of thought—the playful and refined feelings of an earlier period. The eye gives no evidence of the fire which once lighted it, nor the lips of the eloquence which moved them. With the circumscribed external relations of the nervous fluid, the manifestations of mind are proportionately modified.

"It has been established by philosophers, that every profession, and active pursuit of life, gives rise to ideas and modes of association which are peculiar and distinctive. The lawyer—the poet—the metaphysician, and the merchant, furnish striking illustrations of the fact. This is, indeed, inevitable. The knowledge which an individual acquires, whether practical or theoretical, is composed of ideas in relation to particular objects, and these, by a law which is universal, connect them together by certain definite ties; and man has comparatively little influence over the circumstances which facilitate their combinations. His power is much more limited than is generally imagined. He may select his studies—the nature of his occupations, and lay down a particular line of conduct, for himself; but even in these cases, his agency is often more apparent than real, for after all it is natural constitution of the mind that determines the course of procedure. It creates the taste or the repugnance which regulates the principles of action. It is only when the bias which it gives, is recognized and turned to good account, that excellence or pre-eminence is attained.

"It was little imagined by the high authorities who traced these connexions, that their effects were accurately delineated in the form and motions of the body: that these express the influence of the mind with a force and precision which cannot be mistaken. We have endeavoured to illustrate it in the present, regarding him as a type of the inferior classes of society. He does not, however, possess the quickness of perception, the general intelligence, or the agility of the bodily movements which belong to a corresponding position in the manufacturing districts; and here, we observe again the striking modifications which result from a difference in circumstances. In the latter instance, the more diversified mechanical operations—operations requiring the varied exercise of the mental faculties; and the more general diffusion of education, conjoined with the frequent interchange of sentiment and the collision of opinion, necessarily bring into play a greater amount of thought—awaken the nervous fluid to a more enlarged sphere of action; and we perceive its effects in the features and in the movements of the body.

"If ideas constitute mind, the circumstances have created it. They have called it into being, because they have aroused the nervous energy

to a more extensive range of duties. Its course has not been directed to the muscles only. The mental powers make a demand, and according to such demand, the distribution of it is modified.

"In the middle classes of society, we observe the influence of similar causes, differing only in the degree of intellect which they excite. We have here the first transition from the imperative requirements of labour, to a more active and comprehensive field of exertion. Commerce and manufactures, science, literature and the arts, appeal to the higher faculties of the understanding, and they impart an energy and enterprise, a vigour and capacity of thought, which cannot co-exist in any other class. The motives to exertion are various. The pure and exalted love of learning for its own sake, but especially for the advantages with which it is pregnant to humanity, are not the least influential of the considerations which stimulate the brain to activity. The necessity of exertion; and the laudable desire to command the comforts and the luxuries of life, arouse the diversified mental powers; and we see their consequences in the busy and enlivening operations of manufactures—in the extension of commerce, in the improved tone, order, and tendencies of society, and in the vast influence which they exert in diffusing the blessings of civilization, wherever man breathes. It is from these classes, that the spirit of improvement mainly takes its rise. It communicates an impulse to those above, which renders their progression imperative; and the same is awakened in those beneath them, by presenting for their emulation, the fruits of industry, talent, and perseverance. It is their high function to set thought in motion, and their position is peculiarly favourable for giving it the required direction. They are not enfeebled by the indulgences and apathy of the great; nor is their steadiness of purpose, or energy of action, interrupted by the sensual or grovelling ideas of the artisan.

"There may possibly be certain drawbacks to the truthfulness of this picture—shadows which partially obscure the distinctness of its outlines, but the general consequences which flow from the invigorated understanding, are not substantially affected by them.

"We must not expect to find in the majority of these classes, a cultivated taste, a delicate susceptibility of the elegancies and nice proprieties of life—an easy and graceful demeanour—the transition which leads to these, springs out of transmitted and not acquired riches. The struggle and the labour by which these are obtained, leave little leisure, and are seldom accompanied with the disposition, to study refinements regarded as trifles, but which are fraught with a peculiar charm and interest. They are the last touches which education gives to the feelings. The mental energies are stimulated by more important considerations, and they are kept in vigorous play by the circumstances which call them into existence.

"How characteristic are the outward manifestations of mind, as compared with the class either above or below them! They portray neither the ease of the one, nor the awkward or vulgar expression of the other.

"The middle classes are the connecting link between the two, and the external signs of thought and feeling, correspond with the position of the individuals. The features display the

activity of the mind. They are animated and restless in their motions, and the form and attitude of the body, indicate a consciousness of power—a right to think and act independently; and they not unfrequently betray a severity of manner, which the more general cultivation of the mind could not fail to correct.

"A few remarks, in reference to the higher orders of society, in the further illustration of these views, may not be altogether inappropriate. If they are just, they are universal in their application. They can have no limit—save what arises from their circumscribed powers of the understanding.

"These orders exhibit the transition from the urgent necessity of the exercise of thought, to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. They have not the anxiety which impels to exertion to secure the necessities of life; nor the restless feeling which prompts mankind generally to improve their condition. They are often perplexed to decide how to employ the means and the leisure which they have at command, as is frequently exemplified in the amusements and expedients to which they have recourse. The mind, that is left to the caprices of the day, to create the impulse to action, as the straw, cast upon the stream, takes its direction from the current, may possess superior natural endowments, but certainly will not be distinguished by mental activity, nor will it be excited by a variety of circumstances which are essential to develop its powers.

"It is not here, as a rule, that we shall discover the effects of energetic and enterprising thought. Save in a few, who have the ambition to excel, the prevailing character of the understanding, is insipid mediocrity. They are more like an indifferent copy of an excellent picture, than the original itself. Observed, at a distance, they impose upon the imagination, standing out in bold relief, and in commanding proportions, but on a nearer approach, that which dazzled or awed the spectator, is found to be flat, spiritless, and destitute of interest. Grace of manner, and the dignity of a studied deportment, may not be wanting in them; nor, indeed, qualities which no other class can equally lay claim to—a generous and liberal feeling towards inferiors, and a higher estimate of human nature than is apt to be entertained by those, who are much more familiar with its ordinary manifestations; but as a body they are not intellectual. The inducements to mental exertion do not exist. Necessity does not urge them to elevate their position, hence the stimulus so fruitful in results in the other classes, is here, to a large extent, inoperative.

"If, as an order, they are not distinguished for high intellect, they are generally so for their fine manly appearance, or their noble and gentlemanly bearing. The countenance, and the movements of the body, indicate the character of the mental faculties in play, and the influence of the circumstances of their position. If we have not the lines of deep thought impinged upon the features, we have often that which is far more winning—a blandness which does not awaken any suspicion of sincerity. The firm and measured steps, and the easy movements, are the natural consequences of hereditary independence, and of the elaborated refinements of polished society.

"It is scarcely possible for any other position of life to give rise to these effects in the highest degree. An affluence of means, if recently acquired, is unfavourable to the production of them. The individual is too well acquainted with the motives and the actions of mankind—with the diversified springs which influence human conduct, to display the qualities which constitute the finished gentleman. The character lies deeply in the mind, and the elements by which it is gradually formed, come into opera-

tion with life. Among these, may be enumerated the absence of the feeling of dependence—the gratification of the various desires, as a necessary part of existence—the power to command, and the facility with which it is exercised, are conditions which explain the mental faculties, and the form and movements of the body. The features have not been acted upon by the stirring thought, and the restless passions, which are inseparable from the classes engaged in the active pursuits of life; and hence they have a regularity and harmony to which the term *handsome* is usually applied. How much the expression would be heightened in interest, (but the combination is not possible,) if it exhibited a larger proportion of the higher qualities of mind! We cannot, however, have, at the same time, the smoothness of the waters reflecting, in unbroken lines, the unclouded sky, and the effects of the breeze which agitates the surface and propels the vessel.

"The mental powers, in the variety of their operations, are as truly depicted in the countenance, as the influence of the breeze is upon the watery element. The one reflects the scarcely conscious emotion—the immature thought; and the other as faithfully displays the scarcely formed ripple.

"The stately and dignified demeanour of the ennobled few is the natural consequence of the circumstances, to which we have alluded. The nervous energy has not been taught to flow in a liberal stream to the trunk and the limbs, giving to these a variety and a rapidity of motion, which result from the busy occupations in the diversified situations of life. Bodily activity may exist, and in a high degree, but it is in relation to different objects. Peculiar mental and corporeal habits are established, and the external manifestations are an accurate illustration of them.

"Were not the present inquiry necessarily confined within comparatively narrow limits, some of the most interesting and striking facts, in confirmation of the influence of mind on the form and motions of the body, might be selected from the phenomena furnished by the lower animals. We shall scarcely deny to them properties of mind, adapting them to their position in the scale of creation. They exercise thought, and possess many of the qualities common to ourselves. And how greatly the character of the mind may be modified, in the same class of animals! The power of man, based upon the observation of the laws of nature, enables him to combine in the same animal, speed, spirit, and strength. He knows that things like will produce their resemblances, and that the union of things unlike will originate corresponding diversities. Acting upon this universal law, he proceeds by a series of steps in the attainment of his object, and fails only when he attempts to overstep the boundaries which the law of nature prescribes.

"The effects which arise from the application of this principle, are manifested in every domestic animal. Man can either diminish or increase their ordinary size—he can add flesh, or prevent its development—he can acquire speed, or get immense power by the sacrifice of it.

"How remarkable is the disparity between the heavy dray horse, patient and docile in its action, and the high mettled racer, stepping as if ceaseless motion was its natural state; displaying the finely formed neck, the elevated head, the eye-balls rolling as if starting from their sockets, full of fire and expression, and the whole body breathing of sensibility and animation! See him in the struggle of the well-contested race. Does not the mind co-operate in the exertion of his muscular powers? He enters as thoroughly into the spirit of the strife, as man himself. His whole powers are at full stretch, not so much from the spur or the whip, as from that innate cerebral energy which diffuses itself

in invigorated currents to the limbs. The peculiar relations existing between these and the brain, are the conditions induced by attention to culture, and which constitute the distinguishing properties of the animal, certainly not leaving out of consideration bone and muscle; and yet what are these without the power to move them!"

Whatever may be thought of these arguments, there can be no doubt of the ability displayed in stating them; and we can truly add that much of the work will be found to exhibit equal talent.

NOVEL IN A NEW ENGLISH STYLE.

The Count, or Sublunary Life. By One in High Station. 3 vols. T. C. Newby.

In days of yore there was a great novel factory in Leadenhall Street, yclept (*lucus a non lucendo*) the *Minerva Press*, out of which issued a vast number of foolish and trashy publications (with an occasional piece of good stuff) till the world grew weary of the infiction, and a wag wrote with chalk upon the windows the final condemnatory sentence, RUBBISH SHOT HERE. But the school has never been entirely extinguished, and, though more healthy as well as more obnoxious productions sprang up, the *Minerva Press* order still continued to linger on the earth, and, every now and then, send forth a sprouting to show that it existed. *The Count* is precisely one of those shoots, by one in high station, too high indeed to know enough of sublunary affairs to enable him or her, as the case may be, to print or describe them. It is, we believe, the Man in the Moon, for the joke is so ponderous and the jargon in which it is perpetrated so unintelligible, that we cannot make out the recondite puzzle. The writer of this Moonshine does not appear to be aware that there is such a quality as Grammar in the English language; and there is such a coinage and misapplication of words, that a supplement to Johnson's Dictionary is needed for their comprehension. And there is, to boot, a plentiful besprinkling of the common foreign-idiom cant expressions and phrases—bête monstre—fourgon—en route—corps de publique—on dits—jusqu'au revoir—artiste de la cuisine—brouillerie—métier de politique—n'importe—la marchande des modes—flancée—manière—jeux d'amour—au fait—amoureux—allons donc—triste—au contraire—exigeante—déjeuner, and sometimes déjeuner—and a hundred of others equally new and surprising—to make up for the defective condition of our native tongue. Then, for the writer's own additions to the same effect, what say ye to "connoisseurshipizing," "moonquake," "cupidical," "prosaics," "spinsterialists," "lunarists," "memoirizing?" but as the writer seems to be perfectly self-satisfied, it will be more fair in us to allow the benefit of a doubt, if there can be any, and quote a passage or two for the consideration and verdict of the jury. The Vicar (not of Wakefield) and his family being described, we read on:

"After eliciting this much, we have also discovered, that the individual of whom we took such a furtive glance, is domesticated in the family, and treasured up by them, in her relative position, as the beloved and valued sister of one of the chiefs of the community, and the aunt, *par excellence*, of all the sundry nephews and nieces, issuing like prolific scions from the parent stem, and who at present, though only casually introduced as mere minor branches of the genealogical tree, will doubtless gradually expand themselves into notice, and with their several characteristics be individually developed in progress of time.

"As the larger portion of the family seem at this moment to be scattered abroad, our attention becomes more immediately rivetted on Mrs. Neville, and her eldest daughter, who appear, with mutual interest, to be deeply involved in

the adjustment of several portentous looking dispatches, which, but for the penny wisdom and discretion of our most potent legislature, would have fairly turned a lady's purse into absolute bankruptcy.

"The purport of these documents met our acute ear, through the following observation of Mrs. Neville to her daughter.

"Now that we can at least, my dear Matilda, command a few hours of privacy, you shall be gratified by the oft promised history of your beloved aunt. Hitherto I have evaded your natural request, from the expectation, which is at length accomplished, of receiving, in the form of a connected memoir, this history of her earlier years, traced by the hand of one, who was her constant and social companion, and who, at my earnest request, has thus enabled me to put you in possession of more accurate facts than I could have verbally given you; and now, my dear girl, which of us shall commence the pleasing but Herculean labour of endeavouring to decypher this ponderous hieroglyphical looking folio?"

"Why, my dear mamma," eagerly exclaimed the anxious Matilda, "as those little wandering rebels may chance to pounce upon us before we have half finished, I had better undertake it, as the more rapid reader of the two; especially as I have not an extra pair of eyes to search for, like yourself; so pray hasten and prepare your notable implements, and in the mean time I will arrange more methodically these cipherical effusions."

We offer a portrait to match:

"Our momentary absence must indeed have been reduced to the merest fraction of time; or, we must have been lulled into unconscious and prolonged slumbers like his own; for, there still reclines the colonel, in the self-same position—in the self-same chair,—whilst he looks, and it looks, as though they were two transplanted exotics, from foreign lands, throwing all the rest of the old-fashioned moveables, animate and inanimate, into antediluvian obscurity.

"There, sits the fashionable, dignified, military-looking uncle, apparently a fixture for a time; and, if we may presume to hazard a conjecture as to age, about fifty—more or less—according to almanack phraseology,—with a most becoming tropical complexion, and not too much tinged with the Norfolk curry shade:—the fashionable ingredient, lately proposed for gastronomic consideration, in lieu of the pale-faced mealy *pomme de terre* of Paddy's land.

"His physiognomy most striking!—as fine a head and expansive brow, as one need wish to place under the most profound phrenological inspection; remarkably intelligent eyes!—which can alone be poetically described, in the singular number,—

"For in it lurks that nameless spell,
Which speaks—itsself unspeakable;
A spirit yet unquell'd and high,
That claims and keeps ascendancy."

"The mouth, of a most expressive nature, with the finest set of teeth imaginable; manners—easy and polished, form a *toute ensemble* most decidedly *distinguee*, as we look down upon

"His stature manly, bold, and tall,
Built like a castle's battled wall;
Yet moulded in such just degrees,
His giant strength seems lightsome ease."

"He had risen for a moment, during the above observations; but quickly re-seating himself, seems again passively resigning himself to a critical scrutiny from the little Anna; who, though not the youngest, was still the privileged pet of the flock; and who had clambered on his knee, whilst the rest of the party were grouping around this centre of attraction.

"Thus encircled, he could but look kindly at one, press the hand of a second, nod to a third,

and so on, in turn; until his young favourite's vagaries were indulged, sundry questions solved, and a critique submitted to, as to those personalities which so rarely met her eye—the elaborate whiskery wood—the formidable moustache, and other ferocities, which, in their amplitude, had formerly alarmed her; for she then scarcely comprehended how such appurtenances could belong to anything human; contrasting, as they did, with the sleek-trimmed chin, and smooth shaven cheek, of the more peaceful race with whom she associated."

Involved in such lingo, or *lingua franca*, is the whole of this novel; another bit towards the close of which we will subjoin in order to afford our younger readers a fuller opportunity to study a new style, and the most recent improvements in the English tongue and grammatical construction. It relates to the wedding of the heroes and heroines.

"The Church was as much crowded within, as the churchyard without. The branches of trees even, were hung with individuals, to catch a distant view of so novel a scene—as that of a double marriage of two sisters, the daughters too of their well beloved pastor, about to be united to those of exalted rank by one of the highest dignitaries of the church!—this fact in itself, seemed in their estimation to immortalize and signalize the fame of Woodvale for ever!

"The group surrounding the altar, thanks to Frederick's arrangement, were unusually well disposed—(for they are generally a bewildered mobility—not well knowing where to stand or how to behave)—but the present party formed a brilliant and interesting contrast to the frequently mismanaged affairs of the kind. The service was impressively read,—and the sisters probably from not feeling each a solitary star, upon whom all eyes were bent,—conducted themselves quite to Frederick's satisfaction; or if the tear or dew drops were shed, they must have fallen unperceived amidst the sweets of their floral bouquets, and been concealed perhaps, in the 'bud of a rose.' Not so with the rest of the party,—Mrs. Neville was much affected, and even the lively Madame was detected brushing a tear from her merry eye, which Frederick declared would have lodged on the tip of her nose, if she had not caught it dexterously and in due time, upon the tip of her glove,—which he should certainly purloin, and embalm for De Barneville, as either a token of joy, or sorrow, at the recollection of her own captivity.

"Immediately on their leaving the church, the enthusiasm exhibited was unrestrained. Hats and handkerchiefs waving in the air,—whilst blessings from the more immediate parishioners were showered with heartfelt energy upon 'my lords,' and 'my ladies': for they never pretended to enter into the niceties of heraldic distinctions of rank between the respective bridegrooms,—who by the way did not as in an instance we could record,—make a mistake between one sister and another—and prepare to lead the wrong half of himself to the carriage in waiting.

"The cockades had been appended during the ceremony,—and the party at length found themselves en route to the Priory, where the St. Augustine bells rang their merry peal, whilst a still more gratifying spectacle awaited the Lord of the domain.

"A large marquee had been pitched on the lawn wherein the *déjeuner* was prepared. In another of smaller dimensions, the yeomanry-band had been unexpectedly stationed through the gallantry and courtesy of the Colonel, who with a limited number of county guests were already assembled, to whom the Count had exerted himself to play the host;—and who thus was prepared to greet the bridal cortege,—whilst the exhilarating tones of the gaily caparisoned military band, together with the shouting and cheering of the Tenantry, stationed in an ad-

joining enclosure, under the supreme auspices of M'Gowan, constituted an overwhelming reception, as gratifying as it was unexpected.

"The beautiful decorations and floral adornments of the marquee, with every requisite arrangement under the especial superintendence of the Earl's *artiste de la cuisine*—(express from the castle, with other first-rate auxiliaries)—were of course all that fashion, taste, and elegance could devise; as the party assembled beneath the wreathed and decorated columns which supported this temporary saloon,—so that when seated at the superb banquet, the scene presented quite a realization of Louis's fairy visions.

"The usual healths and speeches, of course, ensued,—when, after each toast was proclaimed in honour of the respective newly married couples,—they were startled by one instantaneous and simultaneous cheer, which seemed magically to constitute a panoramic sound, encircling them in a distance."

We have put a few of the choicest morsels into italics to save ourselves the trouble of remark, and with them leave the work to its destiny—the trunk.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Indian Railways and their Probable Results. With Maps and an Appendix, containing Statistics of Internal and External Commerce of India. By an old Indian Postmaster. Third edition. pp. 175. T. C. Newby and P. Richardson.

The great importance of this subject, not alone to the vast empire where these enterprises are contemplated, but to the advancement of commerce and civilization throughout the world, has conducted the author, with something like railroad speed, to a third edition. Herein are laid down and discussed, with great practical knowledge of the interior of the country, the various plans which have been projected for intersecting it with railway communications. The reasoning and conclusions of the writer are pregnant with immense consequences, and most signally deserve the earnest consideration, not only of governments at home and in that enormous colony, and all who are connected with it; but also, in a pre-eminent degree, of our merchants and manufacturers, upon whose commerce and productions the establishment of these designs must exercise such incalculable effects. Let us glance at a few instances.

Improved means of transit in India, would render a cotton famine, in this country, impossible, and would afford a demand for many valuable exports, which at present never reach the outlets of our Eastern Empire. By giving vent to the pent-up trade of India, the severest blow yet struck at slavery would be accomplished, and it would be demonstrated that the cheap free labour of that country (*less than three pence a man per day*) would undersell the produce of the slave in the markets of the world. There is no limit to the mind's speculation, not merely on the probable, but on the certain and unavoidable, results. All the great staples of commerce on the face of the earth are involved in this question; and the values of Tea, Sugar, Cotton, and other principal necessities of life, entirely altered by these means, must also re-act on the values of all other articles in use among mankind. It is, therefore, with no slight cause that we invite attention to this volume; and tell our readers that it is one of the most important which the press could issue.

Mr. Andrew, we believe, is the acknowledged author, and his abilities and experience have given weight to all his opinions, as we see from the transactions and votes of the East India Directory at home, and the speeches and measures adopted by Lord Hardinge and other rulers abroad. The new Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, it will readily be anticipated, is exactly the man to take the business thoroughly

in hand: and soon may we expect to see the glories of war eclipsed by the greater glories of civil triumph, and the conquest of fruitful regions for the advance and welfare of millions of human beings.

Companies have been formed,—skilful engineers have explored the most promising lines, and the entire population of India looks forward with anxious hope to the progress and completion of works, the benefits arising from which cannot be overrated. The revenues of the Government—the security of all—the ease of Englishmen, and the happiness of Hindoos—the consolidation of empire—the extension of commerce, and all the vast interests bound up in this extraordinary colony (unparalleled in the annals of the earth,) mainly depend on the success of these undertakings; and it would be well to contemplate and compare their various capabilities as developed by Mr. Andrew in his comprehensive views, replete with statistical details and illustrated by excellent maps.

But besides the immediate analysis of projected Indian railroads, into which it is impossible with our limits for us to enter, there will be found in this volume a mass of curious information relative to the several presidencies and dependencies of India; information, indeed, of a most useful description. Geography, topography, and political economy, are incidentally displayed in forcible colours; and whilst we are satisfied with the railroad matter, we feel at the same time that we have gathered much interesting intelligence respecting the empire at large, and learnt more about it than we have often done from voluminous publications directly addressed to these subjects.

Altogether, therefore, we again cordially recommend Mr. Andrew and his impartial and disinterested judgment to the attention they so pre-eminently deserve. They ought to guide us to a mighty and most beneficial issue, and create a new and better condition of things wherever the prosperity of Great Britain is concerned.

We have only to add, that the lines which have been proposed, are,

1. From Calcutta two lines: 1st, to the N.W. frontier, on the banks of the Sutlej, and communicating on its way with Mirzapore, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, and other important places. 2nd, from Calcutta to Rajmahal.

3. From Madras to Arcot.

4. From Bombay three lines, severally to Oujein, Nagpoor, and Hyderabad.

The great Calcutta line is that which chiefly occupies the pen of the author; and his arguments for adopting a certain course appear to us to be convincing and unanswerable. We shall take an early opportunity of returning to this subject.

ÆSOP ILLUSTRATED.

Æsop's Fables: a New Version, chiefly from Original Sources. By the Rev. Thomas James, M.A. J. Murray.

An excellent introduction sketches the life of the celebrated Æsop, the familiar teacher of wisdom to millions of his fellow creatures, and whose precepts will continue to inspire every good human quality so long as the world lasts and is inhabited by mankind. The writer then sketches the origin and progress of parable and apologue; and points out some of the striking historical and political instances of their application. He finally turns to his present purpose, and says:—

"This collection of Fables—the most popular Moral and Political Class-book of more than two thousand years—it has been the object of the Translator to restore, in a more genuine form than has yet been attempted, into the hands of the present generation, from which the wearisome and otherwise objectionable paraphrases

of the ordinary versions had almost banished it.

"The recent happy discovery of the long-lost Fables of Babrius, and their opportune appearance in this country in the excellent edition of Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, suggested the idea that by a recurrence to the Greek texts, and by collating and sifting the various ancient versions, a nearer approach might be gained to the true Æsopian Fable than has yet been proposed in any English collection.

"In the present Version, however, no strict and definite plan of translation has been followed. Though the general rule has been to give a free translation from the oldest source to which the Fable could be traced, or from its best later form in the dead languages, there will be found exceptional cases of all kinds. Some are compounded out of many ancient versions: some are a collation of ancient and modern: some are abridged, some interpolated: one takes the turn of a Greek epigram, another follows the lively and diffusive gossip of Horace: some walk more in the track of the Greek verse of Babrius, some in that of the Latin verse of Phædrus: a few adopt the turn given by L'Estrange, or speak almost in the very words of Croxall or Dodsley.*

"This method of translation—wholly without excuse, if applied to a genuine classic—will, perhaps, be deemed admissible for a popular volume of Æsopian Fables, seeing that it is neither more nor less than has happened to them since the days when the Sage first scattered his Apologues on the wide waters of society, to be taken up and treated as suited the whim or purpose of subsequent recourers and versionists, from Socrates to Mrs. Trimmer.

"A greater liberty has been taken with those venerable deductions which are usually appended in set form to the Fable, under the title of Morals, or Applications; and in this, an essential departure has been made from the common plan of the English Fabulists, who have generally smothered the original Fable under an overpowering weight of their own commentary. Of course, when Fables were first spoken, they were supposed to convey their own moral along with them, or else they were spoken in vain; and even when first written, the application given was that of the particular occasion, not of general inference. When, in later times, Morals were formally added, they were always brief, and mostly in a proverbial form. To this character it has been attempted to recall them, though, in some instances, they are incorporated with the Fable, and in others, where the story seems to speak for itself, omitted altogether."

The task thus set and explained, Mr. James has, in our opinion, performed to admiration, and given to the world an edition of Æsop far superior to all that have preceded it, and not like to be superseded by any after-publication.

We have, therefore, only to speak of the hundred and odd illustrations, designed by John Tenniel. And here, notwithstanding all the pains that have been taken and the talent displayed, we must confess that we cannot go "the whole animal" along with the artist, nor commend the nature or execution of his work, insofar as it inclines and extends towards a style which we think is prevailing to the injury of the elevated in the arts. The inroads of the German school and middle age pattern, on which to model our fine arts, are growing more and more objectionable. The quaint is destroying the elevated, the hard putting an end to the beautiful, and the grotesque and formal banishing the comic and natural. Outlines to be filled up by the imagination, and conventionalities to be accepted for truths; graces, harmonies, sentiments and expression, all submerged into old-fashioned suggestions, merely prized and fullowed because they are old, are not adapted

* A few modern fables, marked (M) in the Index, have been inserted.

to many cases of pictorial genius, or in the most congenial manner to illustrate the homely actualities of an Æsop. His plain lessons do not assort with fanciful ideas and apocryphal beings—in short the mediæval and German style is not the best to adorn his precepts. The cuts, generally inclining in this direction, are charmingly engraved; but when we turn over the leaves and come to the most striking examples of it, we are the more dissatisfied. See, for example, the Fuller's arm, p. 55; the Lion's head, p. 93; a Mercury with long hair, p. 97; the Thief and his Mother, p. 106, thoroughly Germanised; the Lion, p. 197; the Boasting Traveller, p. 207; these, and several others, are too much in the prevailing fashion of the day to be entirely to our taste. But we must confess, after all, that we have rather been reading a lecture against a generally pervading evil, than one called for by the direct offences in this work, or the proneness of Mr. Tenniel to fall too far into the whirl of the vortex. It is only because there is so much merit in the rest that we would guard our book illustrators against being misled into an inferior style—that we would invoke them to go back to Nature, who is much older than three or four centuries, and copy her and not her rude copyists—and then we shall see things as clever and true as our artist's sketches of the Old Man, his Son, and his Ass, with which this handsome Volume concludes.

FISHING, ETC., IN NORTH AMERICA.

Adventures of an Angler in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States. By Charles Lanman. Pp. 322. Bentley.

The editors of American papers must have a rare easy time of it, and be very enviable fellows. Here is a brother scribe of New York, of whose excursive rambling we had only a few weeks ago to speak in terms of laudation; here, begar, is Monsieur Tonson come again, with the account of a delightful piscatorial ramble over we do not know how many miles, how much picturesque scenery, and how great an onslaught, not only on the fishing tribe, but on every species of the *fera natura* throughout the provinces enumerated in the foregoing title-page. Here we are, in summer, a punt above Richmond for half a day—in autumn, two or three shots at partridges, within twenty miles of our office—in winter, about as many at pheasants, within the same distance—and in spring, the chewing of the bitter sprig of melancholy suggested by rural ideas from Ealing to Acton, or from Camberwell to Clapham; and we fancy ourselves better off in the sporting line, than ninety-nine in a hundred of our cockney fellow-penmen, who might well be called so in consequence of their being so closely penned up.—What should we say to the *Times* at Bull-fights in Spain, or battering away at Bears in Norway, instead of slapping at these animals in the Stock Exchange? What to the *Herald*, if instead of attending to the Jewish question of legislation, it were hunting in Palestine? What to the *Morning Post*, if it left the Protectionists and Agricultural interests to help themselves, and took a scamper over the Pampas of South America, chasing wild horses, and learning to throw the lasso over the necks of beavers, not such as are now imported from the Continent to the detriment of our farmers and landlords, exhibited at the Cattle Show in Marylebone? What to the *Morning Chronicle*, if it abandoned currency to ride races with the antelopes and tigers in Indian jungles?—Why the world would be turned upside down; Great Britain would be at a stand-still; there would be nothing but nothing in the universe. The public may indeed rejoice that we are tied to our important posts; and it may also feel a pleasure when perusing the volume before us, that Editors and Periodical writers are quite differently engaged across the broad Atlantic.

Now Mr. Lanman's is a very amusing production. It possesses good feeling, a taste for natural beauties, powers of description, a fund of characteristic anecdote connected with the subject in hand, and just that slight touch of nationality and egoism, which is enough to give a piquancy to the whole, and never to offend on the score of vanity, though there is a portrait of the author as a frontispiece.

With this exordium, we shall ask permission not to follow him along his route, but to start from place to place, where the best sport is promised, and hook up or bring down a few "extracts" to bear evidence to the variety of his pursuits and his deserts and success.

At Diamond Island, Lake Horicon, we are told:

"In the vicinity of French Mountain is an island celebrated as the burial-place of a rattlesnake hunter, named Belden. From all that I can learn, he must have been a strange mortal indeed. His birth-place and early history were alike unknown. When he first made his appearance at this Lake, his only companions were a brotherhood of rattle-snakes, by exhibiting which he professed to have obtained his living; and it is said that, during the remainder of his life, he acquired a handsome sum of money by selling the oil and gall of his favourite reptile. And I have recently been told, that the present market-price of a fat snake, when dead, is not less than half a dollar. Another mode peculiar to old Belden for making money, was to suffer himself to be bitten, at some tavern, after which he would return to his cabin to apply the remedy, when he would come forth again just as good as new. But he was not always to be a solemn trifter. For a week had the old man been missing, and on a pleasant August morning, his body was found on the island alluded to, sadly mutilated and bloated, and it was certain that he had died actually surrounded by rattle-snakes. His death-bed became his grave, and rattlesnakes were his only watchers,—and thus endeth the story of his life.

"But this reminds me of two little adventures. The other day, as I was seated near the edge of a sand bar, near the mouth of a brook, sketching a group of trees and the sunset clouds beyond, I was startled by an immense black snake, that landed at my side, and pursued its way directly under my legs, upon which my drawing-book was resting. Owing to my perfect silence, the creature had probably looked upon me as a mere stump. But what was my surprise, a few moments after, when reseated in the same place, to find another snake, and that a large spotted adder, passing along the same track the former had pursued. The first fright had almost disabled me from using the pencil, but when the second came, I gave a lusty yell, and forgetful of the fine arts, started for home on the keen run.

"At another time, when returning from a fishing excursion, in a boat, accompanied by a couple of 'greenhorns,' we discovered on the water, near Tongue Mountain, an immense rattlesnake, with his head turned towards us. As the oarsman in the bow of the boat struck at him with his oar, the snake coiled round it, and the fool was in the very act of dropping the devilish thing in my lap at the stern of the boat. I had heard the creature rattle, and not knowing what I did, as he hung suspended over me, overboard I went, and did not look behind till I had reached the land. The consequence was, that for one while I was perfectly disgusted even with Lake Horicon, and resolved to leave it without delay. The snake was killed without doing any harm, however; but such a blowing up as I gave the man actually made his hair stand straight with fear.

"One more snake story and I'll conclude. On the north side of Black Mountain is a cluster of some half-dozen houses, in a vale, which spot is

called the Bosom, but from what cause I do not know. The presiding geniuses of the place are a band of girls, weighing two hundred pounds a-piece, who farm it with their fathers for a living, but whose principal amusement is rattlesnake hunting. Their favourite playground is the notorious cliff on Tongue Mountain, where they go with naked feet (rowing their own boats across the Lake), and pull out by their tails from the rocks the pretty playthings, and snapping them to death, they lay them away in a basket as trophies of their skill. I was told that in one day last year they killed the incredible number of eleven hundred. What delicious wives would these Horicon ladies make! Since the Florida Indians have been driven from their country by bloodhounds, would it not be a good idea for Congress to secure the services of these Amazons for the purpose of exterminating the rattlesnakes upon our mountains? This latter movement would be the most ridiculous; but the inhumanity of the former is without a parallel."

A fishing exploit in the Trout Brook, emptying itself into the Scaroon River, shows us how unlike the angling in these parts is to that practised by the English disciples of Isaac Walton. At the foot of a noble natural stone bridge "is one of the finest pools imaginable. It is, perhaps, one hundred feet long; and so very deep, that the clear water appears quite black. This is the finest spot in the whole brook for trout; and my luck there may be described as follows: I had basketed no less than nine half-pounders, when my fly was suddenly seized, and my snell snapped in twain by the fierceness of his leaps. The consequence of that defeat was, that I resolved to capture the trout, if I had to remain there all night. I then ransacked the mountain-side for a living bait, and with the aid of my companion, succeeded in capturing a small mouse, and just as the twilight was coming on, I tied the little fellow to my hook, and threw him on the water. He swam out in fine style; but when he reached the centre of the pool, a large trout leaped completely out of his element, and, in descending, seized the mouse. The result was, that I broke my rod but caught the trout; and though the mouse was seriously injured, I had the pleasure of again giving him his liberty.

"The largest trout that I killed weighed nearly a pound; and though he was the cause of my receiving a ducking, he afforded me some sport, and gave me a new idea. When I first hooked him, I stood on the very margin of the stream knee-deep in a bog; and just as I was about to basket him, he gave a sudden leap, cleared himself, and fell into the water. Quick as thought, I made an effort to rescue him; but in doing so, lost my balance, and was playing the part of a turtle in a tub of water. I then became poetical, and thought it 'would never do to give it up so;' and after waiting some fifteen minutes I returned, and tried for the lost trout again. I threw my fly some twenty feet above the place where I had tumbled in, and recaptured the identical trout which I had lost. I recognized him by his having a torn and bleeding mouth.

"This circumstance convinced me that trout, like many of the sons of men, have short memories, and also that the individual in question was a perfect Richelieu or General Taylor in his way, for he seemed to know no such word as fail. As to the trout that I did not capture, I verily believe that he must have weighed two pounds; but as he was probably a superstitious gentleman, he thought it the better part of valour, somewhat like Santa Anna, to treat the steel of his enemy with contempt."

Some of the hunter guides, whom the writer finds in the wildest places, are extraordinary characters. One, John Cheney, in the Adiron-

dac wilderness, gives the following sketch of himself:

"I was always fond of hunting, and the first animal I killed was a fox; I was then ten years of age. Even from childhood I was so in love with the woods that I not only neglected school, but was constantly borrowing a gun, or stealing the one belonging to my father, with which to follow my favourite amusement. He finally found it a useless business to make a decent boy of me, and in a fit of desperation he one day presented me with a common fowling-piece. I was the youngest of thirteen children, and was always called the black sheep of the family. I have always enjoyed good health, and am forty-seven years of age; but I have now passed my prime, and don't care about exposing myself to any useless dangers.

"You ask me if I ever hunt on Sunday; no, Sir, I do not; I have always been able to kill enough on week days to give me a comfortable living. Since I came to live among the Adirondacs, I have killed six hundred deer, four hundred sable, nineteen moose, twenty-eight bears, six wolves, seven wild cats, thirty otter, one panther, and one beaver.

"As to that beaver, I was speaking about, it took me three years to capture him, for he was an old fellow, and remarkably cunning. He was the last, from all that I can learn, that was ever taken in the State. One of the Long Lake Indians often attempted to trap him, but without success; he usually found his trap sprung, but could never get a morsel of the beaver's tail; and so it was with me, too; but I finally fixed a trap under the water, near the entrance of his dam, and it so happened that he one day stepped into it and was drowned.

"I was going to tell you something about my dogs—Buck and Tiger. I've raised some fifty of this animal in my day, but I never owned such a tormented smart one as that fellow Buck. I believe there's a good deal of the English mastiff in him; but a keener eye than he carries in his head I never saw. Only look at that breast of his, did you ever see a thicker or more solid one? He's handsomely spotted, as you may see; but some of the devilish Lake Pleasant Indians cut off his ears and tail about a year ago, and he now looks rather odd. You may not believe it, but I have seen a good many men, who were not half as sensible as that very dog. Whenever the fellow's hungry, he always seats himself at my feet and gives three short barks, which is his way of telling me that he would like some bread and meat. If the folks happen to be away from home, and he feels a little sharp, he pays a regular visit to all the houses in the village, and after playing with the children, barks for a dry crust, which he always receives, and then comes back to his own home. He's a great favourite among the children, and I've witnessed more than one fight among the boys, because some wicked little scamp had thrown a stone at him. When I speak to him, he understands me just as well as you do. I can wake him out of a sound sleep, and by my saying, 'Buck, go up and kiss the baby,' he will march directly to the cradle and lick the baby's face. And the way he watches that baby, when it's asleep, is perfectly curious; he'd tear you to pieces in three minutes, if you were to try to take it away.

"Buck is now four years old, and though he's helped me to kill several hundred deer, he never lost one for me yet."

And so he goes on for a longer yarn than we can find it convenient to spin out to the end; having to get on by Montreal and Quebec to the St. Lawrence and farther a-field; but we must pause till next week, and will only observe that there is no want of descriptive talent in these pictures; nor are the particulars attending the capture of salmon in the Esquimaux, which flows into the St. Lawrence, less graphic.

A Hand-Book of Irish Antiquities, &c. By W. F. Wakeman. pp. 176. Dublin: McGlashan. London: Orr and Co.

Or its class this work is quite a model. It is concise, yet most sufficient for the object in view; and not only furnishes a clear account of antiquities which have occupied volumes to describe, but adds original information respecting them and other remains not hitherto noticed. There are no fanciful speculations; but we gather, both from the text and the numerous well-executed illustrations, a perfect conception of the relics of Pagan and early Christian times, so profusely scattered over Ireland—cromlechs, pillar stones, cairns, mounds, raths, crosses, styles of architecture, urns, castles, weapons, ornaments and tombs of every date. The ruins at Newgrange, Dowth, Tara, Killiney, and Monasterboone (the latter in particular), are of the highest antiquarian interest. Every tourist in Ireland must possess this guide.

Meditations on Twenty Select Psalms. By Sir Anthony Cope. J. Ollivier.

THIS appropriate and handsome edition of a pious layman, who published exactly three hundred years ago, at a period of intense religious movement, may have a beneficial effect upon the religious feelings of our own time. It is a reprint from the edition of 1647, with a biographical preface and notes by W. H. Cope, M.A., a minor canon and librarian of St. Peter's, Westminster, and a descendant of the Author. Upon the twenty Psalms of which it treats, it is of high Church authority—'tis, indeed, a modelling after the Commentaries of St. Augustine; and until the whole of those "Enarrations" are put into a popular form, this partial selection of Sir Anthony Cope is well worthy to be placed among the most interesting volumes for Christian devotion.

Zoology for the Use of Schools. By Robert Patterson, V.P. of the Natural History Society of Belfast. Part II.—Vertebrate Animals. Simms and McIntyre.

IN the *Literary Gazette*, No. 1557, November 21, 1846, we introduced the first part of this most useful work to the lovers (and who are not the lovers?) of Natural History. We mentioned the very marked progress made by the philosophical school of Belfast, in general pursuits of science, but especially in this particular branch; and we noticed the prominent and distinguished course run by Mr. Patterson in the instructive race. We described the merits of his treatment of the radiata, articulates, crustacea, insects, and mollusca, as quite sufficient for the learned, and admirably adapted for every capacity. What more can we say on the present occasion? There is no falling off. There are a like number of excellent illustrations (above 160), and the same clearness of text, and the same accuracy of research, so as to leave nothing needful to be known untold. In short, it is a *précis* on the subject, to the latest discoveries, than which one more fitting for schools and the information of youth, cannot be imagined—for the student, a valuable class-book, for the casual observer, a sure guide. We rejoice to learn that, like its predecessor, it has been brought into the system of education in many places in Ireland; and we trust that ere long, the whole Empire will be made aware, ready to acknowledge, and prone to employ such productions in elementary tuition, for the beneficial effects of such studies cannot be over-rated. Deeply are the young throughout the land indebted to the labours of Mr. Patterson.

War with the Saints. by Charlotte Elizabeth Pp. 300. Seeleys.

TO the advancement of morals and religion all the writings of this estimable lady directly and earnestly tended; and we cannot receive this, her last work, without saying that it is not unworthy to crown her virtuous labours. Mrs. Tonna died in July 1846, and we have in this volume a monument worthy of her Christian

memory. The subjects are the Church of the 12th century, Antichrist, the Crusaders, &c., and all conduct to the same end, the inculcation of the Protestant Faith in its firmest and purest aspects. *Uncle Sam's Money Box.* By Mrs. S. C. Hall. W. and R. Chambers.

FOR Chambers' Library for Young People, and a charming little volume, pleasing to read and edifying to remember.

Practical Hints on the Moral, Mental, and Physical Training of Girls at school, by Madame de Wahl. Pp. 190. J. W. Parker.

THERE is nothing very new in this little book, but all its precepts are sound and good; and parents, teachers, and children may read its useful advice with advantage.

The Gallery of Nature. Orr & Co. FULL of nice illustrations. We feel quite satisfied to follow so intelligent a guide as the Rev. Mr. Milner, in his Pictorial and Descriptive Tour through Creation.

The Land we Live in. C. Knight. With a great many woodcuts to illustrate it, and, if not previously seen, in the exact manner of our prolific publisher's issues of the same kind.

A Pictorial Life of Our Saviour. C. Cox, is a cheap reprint, we believe, copiously embellished with woodcuts, and now completed in ten parts.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GUTTA PERCHA.

IN addition to the numerous uses to which this comparatively new material has been applied by the patentee—driving-bands, and other gear, tubing, cricket-balls, whips, whip-handles, walking sticks, clogs, harness, soles, &c.—Faraday has found gutta percha very useful in electrical experiments, because of "the high insulating power which it possesses under ordinary conditions, and the manner in which it keeps this power in states of the atmosphere which make the surface of glass a good conductor." He says, "A good piece of gutta percha will insulate as well as an equal piece of shell-lac, whether it be in the form of sheet, or rod, or filament; but being tough and flexible when cold, as well as soft when hot, it will serve better than shell-lac in many cases where the brittleness of the latter is an inconvenience. Thus it makes very good handles for carriers of electricity in experiments on induction, not being liable to fracture: in the form of thin band or string it makes an excellent insulating suspender: a piece of it in sheet makes a most convenient insulating basis for anything placed on it. It forms excellent insulating plugs for the stems of gold-leaf electrometers when they pass through sheltering tubes, and larger plugs supply good insulating feet for extemporary electrical arrangements: cylinders of it half an inch or more in diameter have great stiffness, and form excellent insulating pillars. In these and in many other ways its power as an insulator may be useful. Because of its good insulation it is also an excellent substance for the excitement of negative electricity. It is hardly possible to take one of the soles sold by the shoemakers out of paper or into the hand, without exciting it to such a degree as to open the leaves of an electrometer one or more inches; or if it be unelectrified, the slightest passage over the hand or face, the clothes, or almost any other substance, gives it an electric state. Some of the gutta percha is sold in very thin sheets, resembling in general appearance oiled silk; and if a strip of this be drawn through the fingers, it is so electric as to adhere to the hand or attract pieces of paper. The appearance is such as to suggest the making a thicker sheet of the substance into a plate electrical machine for the production of negative electricity. Then as to inductive action through the substance, a sheet of it is soon converted into an excellent electro-

* In *Phil. Mag.* for this month.

phorus; or it may be coated and used in place of a Leyden jar; or in any of the many other forms of apparatus dependent on inductive action." All gutta percha is not, however, in this good electrical condition as it comes from the manufacturer's hands; but "if a portion of that which conducts be warmed in a current of hot air, as over the glass of a low gas flame, and be stretched, doubled up, and kneaded for some time between the fingers, as if with the intention of dissipating the moisture within, it becomes as good an insulator as the best." By thus making known the use of gutta percha "in the arrangement of extemporary or permanent electrical apparatus for the advantage of working philosophers, both juvenile and adult," we are furthering the desire of Faraday, and doing good service to our scientific readers.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

February 25th.—Admiral Sir E. Codrington in the chair. Professor E. Forbes on the question in natural history, "Have genera, like species, centres of distribution?" A species, according to the received opinion of naturalists, is an assemblage of individuals related to each other through descent from a common and original stock. A genus (using the word in its widest sense), is a natural group of species having certain characters of organization in common, but no relationship of descent. Thus, every dog is an individual of a single species, all the members of which are believed to be descended from an original pair or stock: a dog and a fox, on the other hand, are two species of one genus evidently closely allied, but not derived from a common stock. In like manner, among vegetables, the individuals of the species apple might be cited on the one hand, and the apple and pear mentioned as two species of one genus on the other. Every apple-seed produces an apple-plant, and is the product of a similar plant; but apples cannot produce pears, nor pears apples. Every species consequent on the relationship of its several individuals must occupy, or have occupied, a single area within which there is some point or centre where the species had its origin. The researches of Professor E. Forbes have shewn that in numerous cases, when large assemblages of species, both of plants and animals, appeared to occupy more than one area or centre, the application of geological research to the elucidation of problems of distribution, went to prove that such were only so many parts of a common area, broken up by physical changes in the course of geological time. The researches of zoologists, botanists, and paleontologists, have all tended to shew that, in very numerous instances, probably, in the majority of cases, natural groups of species (i.e. genera) of various degrees of limitation, occupied definite areas in geological time and geographical space. The assemblage of all the members of one great natural group of monkeys in the old world, and of those of the other in the new, and, in like manner, the distribution of marsupials, were quoted to shew that such arrangements did not depend on climatal conditions only. Numerous instances cited from among both animals and plants, proved that such was the case also in minor groups. The distribution of the genera of camels and of edentata, of violets and of hyacinths, seemed as instances illustrating the limitation of generic areas. In time, we find similar phenomena of which numerous instances among fossils, fish, and mollusca were mentioned, all tending to shew that when the species of a genus once appeared, they either continued, or new forms of the same group were added to, or replaced them, until the genus ceased to have representatives; so that each genus might be said to occupy a definite area in Time. So far researches seem to indicate that such areas in Time are unique for each genus, leading to the

inference by analogy, that the apparent double areas occupied by certain genera in space, are also parts of unique areas. The genus *Mitra* was cited in illustration, the researches of the geological survey having shown that during the epoch preceding the present, the remarkable outlier of that group in the Greenland seas, was a part of a continuous area. Areas of genera in space being admitted, it remains to be seen whether such areas had centres, applying the term in two senses, viz., points of maximum and points of origin. Tables showing the manner in which the species of animals and plants are grouped numerically within definite areas in geographical space, were shewn as indicating that in every such area there is a point of maximum, and that the number of species diminished around that point. In like manner, in time, the researches of Professor Agassiz among fossil marine vertebrata, and of the lecturer among the vertebrata, were cited to show that natural groups or genera were represented by few species at first, increased more or less rapidly to a maximum, and then diminished before disappearing. Professor E. Forbes's researches among the fossils of southern India go to show that, in all probability, the point of origin of a genus is coincident with the point of maximum, and possibly with that of its final disappearance. All these phenomena presented by the distribution of genera, and indicating the localization of the type-idea or genus in time and space, are remarkably analogous with those presented by the distribution of the individuals of a species, although there is no true affinity between the two cases. Much yet remains to be done before the numerous problems connected with this subject can be solved. They present a wide and interesting field of research, offering a rich harvest to its explorers, but not to be worked without the combined aid of zoological, botanical, and geological science.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

February 8th.—Mr. William Yarrell, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Gray exhibited and described an animal generically allied to *Tupaia*, of which a single specimen was obtained by Mr. Lowe at Sarawak. Among other striking differences which render it the type of a new fount among the insectivorous mammals, it presents a most singular structure of the tail, which is laterally fringed along its distal third with a series of stiff hairs, giving a feather-like character, which suggested the name of *Ptilocercus*, which Mr. Gray has applied to it. The same gentleman communicated some additional information on *Galidictis vittata* described at a former meeting. Mr. Gosse continued his notes on the reptiles of Jamaica; and Mr. W. Thompson communicated some observations which he had made on living specimens of *Actinopus edificatorius*, Westw.—Mr. Schmidt exhibited the Hydro-incubator, or machine for hatching and rearing poultry or game.

February 22nd.—Mr. Wm. Yarrell, V.P., in the chair. Prof. Owen read an elaborate paper upon the skulls of adult and aged male and female Chimpanzees, from the Gaboon river in West Africa, much exceeding in size, and specifically distinct from, the previously known *Troglodytes niger*. The existence of this formidable animal in that district was first made known to Prof. Owen by Dr. Savage, of the American Protestant Episcopal Mission, in a letter dated April 24th, 1847, which contained drawings of two skulls obtained by him in that locality; and Prof. Owen therefore proposes to call it *Troglodytes Savagei*. The skulls which formed the subject of the paper, were placed in Prof. Owen's hands by Mr. Stutchbury of Bristol, who had also had communication with Dr. Savage, and who obtained them through the assistance of Capt. Geo. Wagstaff, who visited the Gaboon during the past summer. Prof. Owen entered into a

minute comparison of the corresponding parts in *T. Savagei* and *T. niger*, and carefully defined the characters which establish a true specific difference between them, observing that some scepticism might be expected from the naturalists who had not been able to realise these differences by the actual comparison of specimens, but he felt no doubt but that, as was the case of the *Pithecius morio*, more extended knowledge of the new species would confirm the validity of its distinction. In size, the *T. Savagei* excels even the Great Orang, the skull of the oldest male measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. At the close of Mr. Owen's paper, Mr. Ogilby remarked, that although the present occasion was the first on which actual specimens had reached this country, there were several notices of the extraordinary power and ferocity of a giant Chimpanzee in the old travellers, among whom Prof. Owen had quoted Battell; and still later, in the memoirs of Lieut. Smith, who resided for several years on the west coast, and whose account leaves little to desiderate. Papers from Mr. Gulliver, containing a continuation of his admeasurement of the red-blood corpuses in vertebrata; and from Mr. Gould on new species of Australian birds, were also laid before the meeting.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

February 9th.—Baron Goldsmid, V.P., in the chair. The secretary introduced a paper, by D. R. Hay, "On the Geometric Proportions of the Human Head, by remarks on Polygonal Decorations," as follows: The discussion on the construction of ancient Greek vases, which has occupied the attention of the Society for the last two meetings, has occasioned numerous treatises to be written, and a great amount of attention to be paid to the subject. It is continually alleged as a fault of the art in our day, that, instead of boldly creating forms, and trusting to our own minds, and carrying out those feelings according to what we consider the enlightened principles which we have struck out for ourselves, we are contented to take for granted that the ancients were artists truly unapproachable; and as such we can never hope to equal, and how much less to excel; and therefore the best thing that we can do is to abandon altogether originality, and give ourselves up to the study and copying of antique forms. Decrying such contentment, he pointed out the effect of a design upon the mind and senses in the case of polygonal art, a combination of colours and forms standing out from the wall or pavement, which, if felt by the hand or foot, is perfectly flat. He next directed attention to the forms of the tessera and geometric figures, which had hitherto been used in combination to produce design, and pointed out the beauty and variety of design which might be obtained by the combination of a form of tessera, which, although not new, had not, up to this time, been used as the base of a pattern. The figure most applicable to mosaic decorations was the triangle of Plato, any number of which might be arranged round a point, and made to cover an entire surface, to form bands, either horizontally, diagonally, or any variety of diamond figures, as the sides of the triangle bear a peculiar ratio, namely, 30, 60, and 90 degrees; whereas when figures of unharmonious ratios are used, the same variety cannot be obtained. Having thus introduced the subject of proportion, and described the applicability of geometric figures to the production of beautiful forms, he proceeded with the reading of extracts from Mr. Hay's paper, and from other communications, "On the Construction of Fictile Vases," "On the Geometric Proportions of the Human Figure," and "On Ancient Tesseras;" also a letter from Mr. J. Jopling, as to the improbability of ancient vases having been constructed on any other than purely geometrical principles.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The election of Mr. Edward Doubleday to succeed Mr. Westwood, as one of the Secretaries of the Entomological Society, has given great satisfaction to the lovers of that science. Not only as an F.L.S., but in his charge in the British Museum, Mr. D. has shown those abilities which prove him to be eminently qualified for such an office. With Mr. Spence as President, and Mr. Yarrell as Treasurer for the ensuing year, we may look for good practical and scientific working here.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

CAMBRIDGE, February 24, 1848.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Doctors in Physic.—W. Wegg, Caius college; J. Lowder, Queen's college.
Honorary Master of Arts.—C. G. Barrington, Trinity college.
Bachelor of Arts.—F. B. Maxson, Trinity college.
M.A. ad eundem.—J. Harding, Queen's college, Oxford.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

February 24th.—Mr. Jerdan, as senior member of the council present, in the chair. A paper by Col. Leake "On the Topography of Syracuse," was commenced, and the careful research into the subject by so accurate and eminent a topographer, indicated from the very beginning an essay of deep classic and historical interest. When completed, it will afford us much satisfaction to give a full report of it in the *Literary Gazette*. Meanwhile we may notice of the first sitting, that Col. Leake having spoken of the Papyrus being found in the neighbourhood of Syracuse, Mr. Bonomi illustrated the point by the exhibition of a number of beautiful drawings of the Egyptian plant, as painted on the ancient monuments of the country, of the actual size and in various states of growth and flowering. Comparing these conditions with the capitals of Egyptian columns and other parts of architecture it was at once evident to the sight that the forms of the latter were all borrowed from models and combinations of the former. They were literally papyri cut in stone. Mr. Bonomi also exhibited correct drawings of rolls of papyri in the British Museum, from which it appeared that the reed or rush was cut into slices, if we may use the word, generally of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches (and never more) in length, and a little more than an inch in breadth. These were disposed side by side, and the junction of the green edges was obvious throughout. The inner pith was of a white or pale yellow, gradually darkened by circumstances (such as being preserved in a mummy case and liable to an action from the embalming substances) or by time. The natural gum of the plant was in most cases sufficient for adhesion, but in others foreign glutinous or resinous matters might be added. The rolls were further strengthened by transverse pieces; and the whole polished, for the purpose of being written upon, by pumice-stone or other fitting agent.

It was noticed as a remarkable fact that the Papyrus, in elder ages indigenous and so abundant in Egypt, had ceased to exist, and could no longer be discovered in the land of the Nile. With regard to that of Syracuse it was not exactly ascertained whether it is identical with, or a variety of, the Egyptian species; but Mr. Bonomi had, we believe, manipulated it in the manner above described, and succeeded in making a paper altogether resembling the ancient Egyptian rolls.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

February 24th.—Mr. Amyot, Vice President, in the chair. Mr. C. R. Smith proposed for election into the Society, Jacob Henry, Baron Hastings, who, as a Peer of the realm, was entitled to have the ballot for his election proceeded upon immediately; whereupon, the nomination being seconded by Mr. T. Wright, his Lordship was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. James Bunstone Bunning, exhibited a

model of the Roman remains recently found in Lower Thames-street.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris communicated to the Society "Observations upon the History of one of the Old Cheshire Families," namely, the Breretons; a portion of which having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next meeting.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

February 24th.—Mr. W. D. Haggard, President, in the chair, read an interesting communication, shewing the difficulties of introducing any changes or improvement in the establishment of the Royal Mint. Mr. Haggard observed, "It has always been considered a matter of great difficulty to introduce into the Royal Mint any improvement either in the construction or striking of the coins, by reason of the constitution of the establishment allowing the pecuniary advantages of the moneyers to interfere with that object;" and then quoted several observations from a book, written by Thomas Violet, of London, goldsmith, printed by William Du Gard, A.D. 1653, which gives the "Representation of Peter Blondeau touching several disorders happening of money ill coined, and the only means to prevent them." According to this representation, "the money was unequal in bigness and unhandisomely done;" some sailings did not weigh full five-pence, while others weighed near eighteen-pence, and that among the opposers to this improved method of coining, were the Master of the Mint, the officers, the workmen of the same and their friends, who objected that there would be no encouragement if they had not the choice of the heavy pieces to melt. Page 169, he states the "place of master and worker of the Mint was in former times even in the possession of some goldsmith, as does appear upon record, and the reason is apparent, for he was to melt the silver down, and to be skilled both in the melting and dunnaking of the money; a Doctor of Physic may as well be the State's smith for the office of the Ordnance, as master worker of the Mint. How can he be said to be master worker that neither understands nor can work or melt any part of the money." Page 171 "From the year 1630 to 1646, there was coined in silver about £900,000 a-year, and Master Wollaston, now Sir John and Alderman, had allowed him for waste of melting 16 grains in every pound weight; and in sixteen years, about thirteen millions of silver was coined, and Sir John hath, in that time, received of the State about £40,000 for his waste in melting silver, which, if the bargain had been made by knowing men, he would have done 12 grains, and so much the State has lost through the ignorance or knavery of the officers of the Mint." The Secretary read a letter from C. R. Smith, Esq., to J. B. Berge, Esq., giving an account of 1,200 small brass Roman Coins, part of a large hoard said to have originally amounted to 12,000, and to have been found near Lyons, they are chiefly of the Constantine family, and minted for the most part at Trèves and Lyons.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Public Meeting, Feb. 25th.—The Treasurer in the chair. Lord Albert Conyngham, President, forwarded drawings of two urns, which had been taken from a barrow upon the estate of W. J. Denison, Esq., M.P., near Scarborough. The urns are elaborately ornamented in a somewhat similar style to those found in Dorsetshire and in Derbyshire, and are unbaked. Unfortunately the person who opened the barrow did it without the permission or knowledge of Mr. Denison and not being experienced in noting or recognising those minute facts which the careful antiquary discerns and applies towards the

elucation of hidden truths, it appears he allowed all the circumstances under which the urns were discovered, to pass by unrecorded.

Mr. W. Shaw, of Billericay, exhibited sketches of a quantity of Roman urns and pateræ, in the possession of Mr. Allen, of Rayleigh Lodge, discovered about a year since, during the levelling of a barrow at Little Shelford, in the island of Foulness, on the Essex coast. The urns were of various sizes and forms, several resemble those found near Upchurch, in Kent, and figured in the Association's Journal; others are of the elegant red kind, termed "Samian." Calcined human bones were found in the larger urns, a circumstance which, connected with the raised mound and the careful arrangement with which the vases had been deposited, clearly proves the sepulchral character of the remains. Another barrow adjoining the one destroyed has not yet been touched, but it is to be hoped that Mr. Allen, who is quite alive to the importance of such monuments of long-passed ages, will institute a careful examination of the tumulus. Mr. Shaw also exhibited a drawing of a fine Celtic bronze spear-head, obtained by himself at the ford, at Hull-bridge, over the river Crouch; and communicated a notice of the discovery of an early gold British coin, and coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius, on the site of the Roman burial-place, near Billericay. The coins are in the possession of Mr. G. Wood, of Rochford.

Mr. Roach Smith remarked that the discovery of Roman burial-places in the island of Foulness, was particularly interesting in a topographical point of view, as showing that this flat district of the Essex coast, which now at high-water-mark is but little above the level of the sea, was inhabited in the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, fifteen hundred years since; the discovery should, moreover, be compared with those made on other parts of the Essex coast, as well as on the coast of Kent, because they are often a good index to the extent of land gained by the sea in a certain period of time.

Mr. G. R. Corner exhibited a rubbing from an incised stone-slab, in Mattock church, Derbyshire, in memory of Antony Woolle and Agnes his wife, A.D. 1573. At the feet are figures of four sons and four daughters, with the initial letters of their names. The most remarkable thing about the stone, Mr. Corner observed, was that the sleeves of the dress of the lady, as well as that of the gentleman, exhibit varieties of the same fashion, and curiously illustrate a passage in "The Taming of the Shrew":—"What's this? a sleeve? 'Tis like a demi-cannon—what up and down—carved like an apple-tart! Here's nip and nip and cut and slish and slash."

Mr. Smith laid upon the table sketches of engraved stones in a large cromlech in a plain on the bay of Morbihan, in Brittany, published by the Society of Antiquaries of France; and read a paper by Mr. T. C. Lukis, written in consequence of inquiries made at a preceding meeting (January 28), and doubts expressed on the artificial character of the engravings on the stones of the cromlech of Gavr' Innis (since published in full by the Association). "The small island of Gavr' Innis," Mr. Lukis observed, "is of granite, that is to say, the compound of felspar, mica, and quartz, in its common or more ordinary intermixture, affording when examined *in situ*, no peculiarity to distinguish it from the granites which compose this part of Brittany. The rocks on the island exhibit no peculiar tendency to decompose, except in the ordinary manner. Their general texture is coarse, crystalline, and confused. In the mass there is no laminar or concretionary visible structure, neither is there any appearance of such a tendency in its usual decomposition. The whole of the cromlech of Gavr' Innis is formed of blocks of this granite, with the ex-

ception of one or two props, which are of quartz, but these are not engraved upon. The blocks have no markings on any part of their exterior surfaces, and several are quite free from markings. The flat stones forming the roof are not engraved, and these are of the same nature as the engraved ones which form the sides. The various modes of decomposition of granite, which might at first sight induce a similarity or resemblance to the engravings in Gavr' Innis, were described and shown to be totally inadequate to produce the regular patterns sculptured upon this remarkable cromlech. The elegant stratified appearance of some of the magnesian rocks of various countries would have afforded numerous points of comparison, but rocks of sediment or of precipitation will scarcely afford a just comparison with the granite block, and their geological distinctions are too well marked to justify conclusions from a few partial configurations of like appearance. Moreover there are no examples in the granite of the neighbourhood of Gavr' Innis to support the conjecture that these curious designs could possibly be the effect of a natural cause."

Mr. W. D. Saull, F.G.S., stated that in his opinion the correct geological deductions they had been favoured with, from their learned associate, were perfectly conclusive; Mr. Lukis, who unites to the study of archaeology an excellent knowledge of geology, had demonstrated most clearly, that no natural action on the primitive rocks, by decomposition of any part, or otherwise, could by any possibility produce such regular depressions in the stones. Mr. Saull then explained that granite was the primitive rock on which the other beds reposed,—that it was purely igneous formation, and was composed of quartz, mica, and felspar, the latter of which would be the first to decompose by atmospheric action; but in no case did he ever witness any decomposition in regular lines, or figures, similar to those remarkable specimens now under discussion.

Mr. Crofton Croker said, that after the opinions he had heard so clearly expressed, both in writing, and *vis à vis*, he felt compelled to give up any further opposition; but still, in support of his opinion, he would exhibit a remarkable stone, which had been weathered, and showed lines and curves, which induced him to hazard an opinion that the marked stones now under discussion might have been operated upon by similar natural agents.—It was then explained by the geologists present, that the specimen now produced was not one belonging to the primitive group; but an aqueous formation of a much later period, the component parts of which were explained, and it was clearly proved that such a composed mass would decompose irregularly when exposed to atmospheric action. The discussion on this subject then terminated, but it afforded much gratification to all the members present.

The Chairman stated he felt much gratification in announcing, that in consequence of the exertions made by Mr. Lott, and seconded by the Association, the remains of the Roman building on the site of the Coal Exchange, in Thames-street, were being arched over, with a view to their preservation. Mr. Bunning, the City Surveyor, who from the commencement of the discovery had exerted himself to secure a proper investigation, cordially supported the recommendation that these interesting remains should be spared, and took steps to secure their permanent conservation. He trusted the good feeling shown by Mr. Bunning, would operate as an example, not only in the City of London, where so many monuments of ancient art had been destroyed, but also in other parts of the country.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Entomological, 8 p.m.—British Architect.

p.m.—Chemical, 8 p.m.—Medical, 8 p.m.—Pathological, 8 p.m.
 Tuesday.—Linnæan, 8 p.m.—Horticultural, 3 p.m.—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—Geological, 8 p.m.—Graphic, 8 p.m.—Pharmaceutical, 9 p.m.—Literary Fund, 3 p.m.—(anniversary).
 Thursday.—Royal, 8 p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.—Royal Society of Literature, 4 p.m.—Medico-Botanical, 8 p.m.
 Friday.—Astronomical, 8 p.m.—Royal Institution, 8 p.m.—Philological, 8 p.m.—British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
 Saturday.—Royal Botanic, 3 p.m.—Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.

FINE ARTS.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S PLATE.

The magnificent service of plate presented to the Earl of Ellenborough, as a mark of respect and esteem by his friends and admirers in India, has been an object of much interest during the last fortnight to many visitors to Messrs. Hunt and Roskells, the successors of Storr and Mortimer, in their famed manufactory and shop in Bond-street; and, as a production of taste and art, it is well worth the attention it has excited, for we have not seen 7,000 ounces of metal (silver) converted by the skill of the designer and modeller (in this case Mr. Frank Howard and Mr. Alfred Brown), into more appropriate and elegant forms. These are a grand centre-piece, two candelabra, four ice-pails, two dessert-stands, and two ornaments for the ends of the table, besides plates, &c., to the total value of £6,000. The centre is necessarily the most striking work; it exhibits Asia crowning Britannia on a noble pedestal, at the base of which are three figures, a captive Afghan, a captive Chinese, and a British Sepoy, and the whole upborne by recumbent elephants. The effect is splendid, and the accessories all in keeping. The ice-pails are composed to a certain degree in a similar style, with three characteristic Indian figures at the angles of each. The candelabra also are supported by three figures, representing different corps of the British army, and the branches are magnificently carved. The end ornaments are emblematical of the Ganges and Indus, one with a camel, and the other a rhinoceros, and the whole resting on Brahminic bulls. And the dessert stands are worthy of their companions, bearing each a single Hindoo girl, or a fruit-seller, disposed under the shade of an Indian tree. There is a fine and artistic feeling in all the combinations, and the minor parts are chosen with excellent judgment, and executed in beautiful style. The flowers, fruits, attitudes, unwrought patterns, and all those lesser niceties which give effect to the larger ideas, do infinite honour to Mr. Howard's invention; and the design altogether is realized in a manner to do much credit to this branch of the arts in England; and we the more rejoice in this from knowing that its cultivation has been neglected, and, consequently, that it has fallen short of elder times, even within living memory, and that, in the place of sound principles having of late been applied to it, it has been debased by trifling and spurious performances, just neat and fanciful enough to please the common eye, but without a merit to call forth the admiration of the true connoisseur. We have plenty of pretty knick-knacks, but forms of real grace are exceedingly rare, and you may inspect half the gay shops in London without finding one article (except, perhaps, an old one), to satisfy, and not outrage, the sense of fitness and effect. We consider this Ellenborough plate to be one of the most successful examples of modern talent and workmanship, and the noble lord may well be proud of his rich and handsome gift.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.

At the Meeting on the 19th, Mr. Wyse addressed the assembly in an able and interesting speech, in which he traced the course, if not always the progress of the Arts, from the earliest periods of

Greece and Rome to the present time; and here he lamented their condition in England, where they were rather tolerated in their inferior than exalted in their nobler efforts. They were excluded from the great field of encouragement—the embellishment of churches, where, notwithstanding sculpture, painted glass, and music were admitted; history was poorly patronised, and only a lower order of works found appreciation and a market. He anticipated much good from the example now set in the chambers of the legislature, but exhorted artists to fit themselves for such competition as would be open to them by an earnest cultivation of their talents and intellectual powers. [We might class this as another useful lecture on the Fine Arts.]

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Earl de Grey, President.—The Royal Medal of the Institute has been awarded to Professor Cockerell: the Silver Medal for the best essay "On the application of sculpture and sculptured ornament to architecture," to the writer of the paper signed "Junius," viz. Mr. H. Bayly Garling, A.; and the Soane Medallion, for the best design for public baths, to Mr. James McLaren, of Edinburgh.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Sepulchre, by Marshall Claxton, on stone, by Bell Smith. Gambart and Co.

"Christ laid in the tomb," a powerful and striking conception of this great mystery. The drawing finely represents death, and the human-divine expression of the countenance is a most successful effort of art. The whole design is beautifully and mournfully composed.

Illustrations of Dombey and Son.—Messrs. Chapman and Hall have just issued four exquisite engravings to illustrate this tale, drawn by H. K. Browne. "Little Paul," with his emblematic fading flower before him, is singularly touching; "Florence" is sweetly pensive, and "Diogenes," expressive, by her side; "Alice" is full of meaning and passion; and "Edith," the haughty beauty of the author. Of the whole we may say the characters are happily caught and freely embodied.

"Hogarth's Tableaux." Part 1. With illustrations in poetry and prose. The first of 18 parts announced, and containing two very interesting pictures by Newton and Uwins. It speaks well for the design, and the whole shall receive our careful attention as it proceeds to be developed.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Copenhagen, 21st February, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—You have long since been informed of the death of the late King of Denmark, Christian VIII., now a month ago, as he died on the 20th of January last, and not, as some of the English journals erroneously state, on the 19th. Since that event took place, our city has been in a state of unusual bustle, occasioned by the general meetings of the citizens, for the purpose of sending congratulatory addresses to the new monarch on his accession, and the petitioning for a free constitution, which, by the way, has been hinted at in the letter addressed by the King to his subjects on the day of proclamation, the 21st,—and afterwards more fully explained in the official journal of the 29th (the same day on which the Neapolitan States are said to have received a constitution identical with that of France). Here, however, we cannot be said to have come so far, their being but a sort of promise giver of such, or in other words, it amounts to no more than a proclamation for the calling together of representatives of the people from the different districts of the kingdom, together with those of the duchies of Slesvig and Holstein.

To give you a full account of the whole edict would occupy too much space in your valuable columns, if even the nature of the subject be admissible in a journal especially devoted to literary intelligence; I will, however, give you the chief points of the promulgation, as I have not hitherto seen them noticed in any English journal received here. They are as follows:—His Majesty intends to introduce representatives for the Kingdom of Denmark and for the Duchies of Slesvig and Holstein, who shall regularly, at certain times, and at fixed intervals, assemble in equal numbers from the kingdom, and the duchies alternately, in those places which will afterwards be named, in the kingdom and in the duchies. The rights, which, under further consideration, will be fixed as the constitutional law, will be laid before these representatives, and which will consist of a decided co-operation when changes in the taxes are to be made and in the management of the finances, as well as in the laws relative to the common concerns of the kingdom and the duchies.

The representatives will likewise be allowed to bring forward any motion respecting such subjects of complaint or grievance as immediately relate to the mutual interest of the kingdom and the duchies. In this new representative constitution, there is nothing to be changed in the arrangement of the existing provincial representation by their deputies, in the reciprocal connexion of the duchies, in the connexion of Holstein and Lauenburg with the German confederation, nor in the Icelandic (*athing*) judicial and legislative assembly. The laws of the constitution will contain suitable resolutions for the protection of the Danish as well as the German language in Slesvig.

Before the constitutional law receives legal validity, it will be laid before an assembly composed of men chosen from the different parts of the country, in the following manner:—

A. The deputies or the provincial representatives choose from among their body 24 members.

Island Dioceses, Jutland, Slesvig, Holstein.

1. The corporate towns (Copenhagen is here included), choose . . .	3	2	2	2	9
2. Proprietors of estates . . .	2	2	1	2	7
3. The lesser landed proprietors . . .	2	2	2	2	8
	7	6	5	6	24

B. The bishops, deans, and general superintendents choose from their body 6 members, as follows . . .

C. The universities of Copenhagen and Kiel choose 2 . . .

D. The prelates and the nobles in the duchies* choose 4 . . .

	1	0	1	0	2
	0	0	4	0	4

In all 34

A substitute is to be chosen for every class. The elections are to take place in the month of March, in Roeskilde, Viborg, Gottorp, and in Itzeho, under the direction and management of commissioners. When the choice of representatives is made, His Majesty will himself choose 16 members, four for each division of the country as above. After the election is concluded, the members are to assemble, at the latest two months afterwards, in Copenhagen, and then there to proceed to business, which they are to continue during his Majesty's pleasure.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Louis Blanc.—St. Simonists and Fourierists are on the ascend and we will hear more of them anon. The leaders of the Communists declare that they will support public order, but remain armed, and not insist on the immediate application of their theories, for which the public is not ripe.

* The Prince of Denmark has not a similar class.

Signs of the Times.—In Paris, has appeared in the midst of the crisis a notice signed Ledru Rollin, which places the direction of Beaux Arts under the Minister of the Interior, and orders that the jury to examine pictures for exposition at the Louvre shall be named by election. The sales open on the 15th of March: and Colonel Dumoulin, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, is appointed Commandant of the Louvre.

In Italy (say the journals) a curious but unmistakable proof of the hatred with which all Germans were regarded in Lombardy was given at La Scala (the great theatre of Milan). On the appearance of the previously great favorite Fanny Elssler on the stage, the entire audience rose and quitted the theatre.

Berlin Archaeological Society.—At the last meeting, very interesting details were submitted from Trèves by Mr. Schmid, under whose superintendence the mighty Palustrina of the gate of Santa Barbara has been excavated. Magnificent specimens and fragments of ancient grandeur, and especially an Amazonian torso, led to this discovery, the magnitude and splendour of which were attested by M. Von Luost, a member present who had seen the excavations. M. Gerhard stated that the most recent works on Archaeological Literature are: 1, *Canina l'antica Città di Vei, Roma, 1847.* 108 pp., 44 plates. fol.—a splendid work brought out at the expense of the Queen Dowager, of Sardinia, only a hundred copies of which have been taken off for private presents; 2, L. Müller, *Description des Antiquités du Musée Thorwaldsen, Copenhague, 1847*,—two octavo volumes containing a careful description of the antiquities in the possession of Thorwaldsen; a third, on the coins, is to follow shortly.

Professor Schadow.—This veteran sculptor, who is now eighty-four years of age, has been a member of the Academy of Berlin for sixty years. Early on the morning of the sixtieth anniversary of his election, the King sent him a Star of the Red Eagle of the Second Class, and immediately after went in person to his residence, to offer his congratulations. The old man, taken by surprise, had not even time to change his coat, and received his illustrious visitor in shirt-sleeves! The King remained a long time in conversation with the energetic hale old man, and on leaving him, presented him with the Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class, and an autograph congratulatory letter for his son-in-law. These are the acts of urbanity and personal kindness which so greatly endear the King of Prussia to his subjects.

Millin's Mythological Gallery has just appeared at Berlin, forming one volume of plates, and another of elucidatory texts. This is the third German edition, and contains more than 750 ancient monuments, statues, cameos, coins, and pictures, added to the 121 original plates of the French edition. It is an invaluable work for the study of antique monuments of arts.

South Australia.—A large deposit of copper ore, abutting upon the shore, has been discovered upon Yorke's Peninsula, most ready for transport and of a rich quality. The *S. A. Register* speaks of this new source of Colonial wealth as only second to the Burra Burra mines.

The Crusca Dictionary.—The Academia della Crusca, with a grant from Government to help it, has been for some time engaged in revising its Dictionary, (published 1729--1738) and which, though it has been frequently attacked, has, nevertheless, the same importance in Italy, as the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* has in France. Since August, 1842, however, when the first part went to the press, to the end of September, 1845, only three numbers have appeared, containing 840 pages, and going to the word *accivire*. Since then there has been only one more number, which very tardy progress in the

publication of a work of general interest, has called forth a just and sarcastic censure from the pen of Signore Ajazzi, which, it is to be hoped, will impart greater activity to the editors. Signor Ajazzi's calculation is:—33 pages of the fourth edition have, in the new, increased to 168; consequently, as the former contains 3,894 pages, the latter will comprise, in round numbers, 20,000 pages, or 20 folio volumes. These 20 volumes, divided into 250 numbers or parts, would, according to the time occupied by the previous numbers, demand the period of 270 years ere it is completed. The expenses of the publication would amount to, at least, 2,365,720 lire, and the salary of the three Academicians, forming the permanent deputation for correcting the press, would be 1,224,720 lire. After the sale of the whole edition, 1,500 copies, there would be an actual loss of 678,220 lire! This almost beats some of our great literary undertakings in England!

South Russia.—A religious fanaticism has broken out in the evangelical churches of Southern Russia, similar to that of the voices in Sweden, and is daily gaining ground. During divine service, both children and adults begin to tremble and shake violently, and, after giving way to much insane folly, exhort the congregation to repentance and holiness. It is a phenomenon which has been repeatedly observed during a religious excitement, such as the "dancing mania," which prevailed in Europe in the fifteenth century, and the "Raptures," so admirably described by Tieck, in his *War of Covenants*. This scene generally concludes by the possessed being suddenly disenthralled from the evil spirit, and crying out "Jesus is there," or "Jesus lives;" they leap over the benches embrace their brethren, and go out. The Government has ordered that no steps shall be adopted against these enthusiasts, but that they shall be taken quietly out of the church as soon as they begin to disturb the service.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY,

THE THREE VICTIMS.

Death-bed of the Baroness de Feuchères: Citizen Egalité.

THE Three Victims, Paul Didier, the Duc de Berri, and the Prince of Condé, whose violent and mysterious deaths were referred to in our first review of a suppressed French Volume, last Saturday—a publication no doubt intended to have its effect in France, as the memorable crisis we have just witnessed was approaching—leading from one thing to another, will, we trust, interest our readers in the following curious additional matters, the one directly and the other indirectly connected with the subject.

"After the death of the Prince of Condé, and the investigation the fatal business underwent in Paris, and the division of his rich inheritance between the Baroness Feuchères and a relative heir of the blood royal, the lady withdrew to her native country, and rented a house not far from Hyde Park Corner. Here the Sophy Dawes of other times, and now the wealthy Baroness, was, as we are informed, found out, and persecuted by a host of poor, and low, and profligate relations. She was, according to this account, beset in such a manner as almost to make her life a burthen to her; and to such a pitch was this misery carried that, we are further assured, her very death-bed was disturbed by the inroad of some of these wretches. They found their way into her house, and into the very room, and on the very night when death was at hand, and forcibly broke open desks and other repositories of valuable articles to appropriate them to themselves. The noise and riot was fearful, and the place was at last only cleared by the interference of the police, called in by the nurse or waiting-maid; and the dying invalid permitted to depart in peace. No will was found; and whether de-

stroyed or not on the occasion is another of these strange and eventful mysteries. The property, of course, fell to be divided among the plunderers—such, at least, is the 'Revelation' made to us."

This was a natural result, but our next anecdote partakes of the more wonderful character of the superstitious and prophetic.

"After the Citizen Egalité (the Duke of Orleans, father to Louis Philippe) had voted for the death of Louis XVI., and come to London, he was, it is well known, very ill received, and especially by the Prince of Wales, George IV. Hurt by this coldness he resolved to return to Paris. Previously there had been a strong attachment between him and Mr. Cosway, the celebrated artist, to whom his liberal patron had, among other proofs of his regard, presented a wax medallion of himself. This likeness the grateful Cosway deposited on the wall of a recess in his most retired studio, and carefully guarded from the approach of accident. But on the morning of the day which his exalted friend had fixed for his departure, what was his perplexity and dismay when, on walking into his little sacred apartment, he discovered the medallion nearly broken in two by a crack across the neck, separating the head, as it were, from the chest, and injuring the jaw on one side! Without being very superstitious he was so struck by the circumstance that, when the Duc entered to bid him farewell, he burst into a fit of terror, earnestly implored him not to go back to France, and lastly pointed out to him the cause of these emotions and entreaties. The Duc laughed at his fears and returned to Paris. The finale is well known. He became an early victim of the Revolution. He was guillotined; and the axe which closed his human career, cut off a portion of the cheek on the same side as was ruptured in the too truly Prophetic Medallion!!!"

This story rests on the solemn declaration of Mr. Cosway—a man of honour and veracity. Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following note from a friend, a distinguished field-officer in the British service:

DEAR SIR,—I am more than ever convinced that the *Trois Victimes* is the concoction of the pseudo-Baron de St. Clair, as you will observe that he puts himself forward so conspicuously in what relates to the Duc de Berri.

Under these circumstances, the whole work falls to the ground—at least so as to review the statement of asserted facts—when it is notorious that the Baron was convicted twice in the trial (to which, by the bye, he makes no allusion whatever), where Lieut-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, the late Major-General St. Clair, and Colonel Gurwood, as also Sir Sidney Smith, with the Comte de Noë (a French Peer), appeared in court to identify him as a Captain Maclean (formerly of the 78th Highlanders), who had been dismissed from ours, and afterwards from the Anglo-Portuguese Army in Spain.

If you can gain information of this Comte de Willbrod where I might be likely to meet or get a sight of him, or of even the person who brought the books, I am inclined to think I should recognise Maclean. I knew him well, and was on the bench with the court at his trial, as an additional witness had I been required.

Very sincerely yours,

3rd March.

E. A., Colonel.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

SINCE our last Number appeared, we have visited and inspected this Charity, and been entirely gratified by its humane and orderly direction. A hundred and twenty-five hapless boys are in the course

* The author of "*Les Trois Victimes*" states, in a note, that at the death of Madame de Feuchères, her husband refused the immense fortune (increased by speculating in the French Funds,) which his wife left; saying, "These are riches too badly acquired; they are unworthy of me."

of receiving the best moral and religious instruction, and being taught useful trades, by which, when returned to society, they may earn a decent livelihood. Snatched from the jaws of Crime, and made to see that Industry and Good Conduct are far better off in the world than Idleness and Vice; the whole system here pursued, under the watchful eye of the resident chaplain, Mr. Sydney Turner, is truly deserving of the highest encomium.

At the dinner on Saturday, the object of which, as we stated, was to raise a subscription fund to enable the friends and supporters of this Institution to extend their benevolent design, and try the experiment of a Model Farm for the reformation of Juvenile Offenders, the speeches addressed to the meeting were eloquent and convincing. They were, indeed, delivered by individuals who had given long and serious attention to the subject, and connected it with the difficult questions of national education, the prevention of crime, and the treatment of criminals. Lord Morpeth filled the chair with great effect, and his observations on these points showed the best of feelings, and the most correct of views. His lordship was followed in an admirable speech by Mr. Monckton Milnes, and afterwards, as called up by the toasts, by Colonel Colquhoun, Captain Maconochie, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Hankey, junior, Mr. Sheriff Cubitt, Mr. Charles Pearson, Mr. Sergeant Hill, Mr. B. Rotch, Mr. Sydney Turner, and others. We are sorry that we have it not in our power to offer even an outline of the important statements and reasoning brought forth on this occasion. The inquiries and experience of the speakers lent great force to both, and we believe there was not an individual present who was not convinced of the expediency, wisdom, and practicability of preventing a large portion of the guilt which is so costly and injurious to the community—of leading the errant children of crime and poverty into the paths of rectitude and comfort—of directly reclaiming and restraining many, and, by their example, indirectly preserving and encouraging many more in prudence and virtue, and generally effecting such a change in the whole social system as would tend to the benefit of the good as well as the bad, and to the honour and glory of the Creator of all.

About £2,000 of subscriptions were announced by Mr. Sydney Turner, and there cannot be a doubt but that the other £1,000 wanted for this interesting trial will speedily be contributed by the sympathy of a humane and charitable public.

BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS COOKE, ESQ.

Too speedily and certainly was the announcement in our last *Gazette* fulfilled: Mr. Cooke died at about half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 26th ult. That he was cordially and generally esteemed, and that he is sincerely and deeply regretted, we need not repeat. His natural and his acquired qualities equally entitled him to affection as a man, and to esteem and admiration as a companion and professor of a delightful science. In all these relations of life his entire course was marked by precocious talent, honourable exertion, liberality towards his fellow labourers, agreeable manners, a ready wit, and kindness of disposition which could not be exhausted. His biography requires but a brief sketch at our hands. He was an associate whom we loved to meet, and whose loss we much lament: and we care not to dwell on the particulars of his life. But as interesting to the public at large, and the profession he adorned, and especially to his numerous friends, we offer the following sketch.

He was the son of a musical professor and performer on the hautboy at the Royal Academy of

Music, and thus his infancy was familiar with sweet sounds. The effects were soon evident. Born in Dublin on the 19th of July, 1781, he evinced in his very infancy a genius for music, and at seven years of age played a concerto on the violin before a public audience, in a style of precision which astonished his hearers. The celebrated Giordani,* then resident in Dublin, succeeded his father as his instructor, and boy efforts in composition followed the child efforts in performance. And so extraordinary was his success, that at the age of fifteen he was leader of the band at the Theatre Royal of his native city!! In this employment he composed several pieces which were very popular, and whilst his friends fancied him fixed to the line of life in which he was flourishing so much, they were surprised by the erratic advertisement that he intended to appear on the stage in the singing character of the *Seraskier* in the *Siege of Belgrade*. He accordingly made his debut for his own benefit before a brilliant house, and so played and sung the part, that he was at once ranked in the class of first-rate vocalists. He afterwards performed several times in Dublin, with increasing reputation. Whilst only a youth he also accompanied the matchless Catalani in a tour through Ireland, and it is no mean compliment to record that she was charmed with his varied and extraordinary talents.

That they should find their way to London might be anticipated. In 1813 he made his first appearance at the English Opera House, now the Lyceum, and, as the *Seraskier* aforesaid, made a decided hit, and became immediately a public favourite. This he continued to be in the same theatre during several seasons, in which he not only supported leading characters with *éclat*, but composed a number of successful operas and other pieces of music. He was next engaged at the larger establishment of Drury Lane, where he filled, to the entire satisfaction of all parties, private, dramatic, and public, the various situations of vocalist, director of the musical department, composer, and leader of the orchestra. So unprecedented a combination, and one which exhibited such an extent and versatility of endowment, is hardly within parallel (we do not irreverently name Handel† as another example, whose years of fame almost coincided), and his value to the theatre must have been commensurate with this superabundance of ready and available talent. Opera after opera flowed from his pen, and the works of foreign composers were adapted by him, and produced under his auspices, with similar and almost unvarying success. At length he retired from the stage, and confined himself to the offices of musical director, leader, and composer.

Henceforward his career was one of continued and deserved good fortune. Courtied by the best society, and enjoying an ever-renewed celebrity by the production of most popular music, his life was surely an example of great human contentment and happiness; and not the less so from the harmony of his own nature, to which we have already paid our just tribute. The Philharmonic Society, the Catch Club, the Melodists, and other musical associations were but so many scenes for his triumphs. His Glees obtained prizes, his Duets and Ballads carried off similar honours. Of the Philharmonic concerts he was not only one of the leaders for many years, but a conductor on many occasions, being the only instance of an English artiste filling

* Giordani was the partner of Leoni in the Chapel-street Theatre, Dublin, but the concern did not succeed, and he fell back on teaching with great success. He was the author of several good Italian operas, viz., *Artaserse*, *Antigone*, and *B. Baccio*; and also *Perseverance*, an English opera, in 1789.

† We, of course, cannot mean to institute any comparison with the immortal composer of "The Messiah," and "Sampson," but simply to notice the resemblance of both musicians, in point of time, being remarkable for instrumental skill at the age of seven years, and writing operas at the age of fifteen.

both situations. In 1846, he was appointed leader of the concerts of ancient music, and was repeatedly engaged in the same capacity for the great musical festivals throughout the country.

Mr. Cooke was also a member of Her Majesty's private band. On one occasion he played nine solos on different instruments for his benefit at Drury Lane Theatre.

Early in life he married Miss Howells, an accomplished actress at Covent Garden Theatre, by whom he had a family. Of these a daughter, the present Miss Cooke, is an eminent and successful teacher of music; and one of the sons, Mr. Grattan Cooke, is well known to the public as the admirable player on the oboe. Mr. Cooke's second wife was Miss Smith, a daughter of Mr. Smith, whose "Song of the Wolf," and others of a like nature, must be well remembered by all who were conversant with theatrical representations some years ago. A happy union of sixteen or eighteen years has left this amiable lady a mourning widow; and it ought to be told in this memoir that her tender and affectionate care of her husband by night and day, during his long illness, was most devoted and exemplary. Her sister, once our famed Columbine, is the wife of Mr. Mountain, the son of the sweet and celebrated songstress, near whose tomb in Kensal Green, Mr. Cooke in his latest hours expressed his desire to be buried. His wish will, of course, be attended to, and his remains laid there this day.

Had it not been so, his professional brethren proposed that he should be buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, and a memorial erected to record their sense of his talent and genius. Prevented in this respect, we trust that the same sense of his merits will induce them and his other friends to raise a suitable monument to his memory in the Cemetery at Kensal Green.

EDWARD MOOR, ESQ.

We regret to observe the announcement of the death of Mr. Edward Moor, of Great Bealings, Suffolk, on the 26th ult., at the advanced age of 77. His health had, we believe, been for some considerable period in a declining state. He is favourably known to the literary world as the author of the "Suffolk Words and Phrases," published in 1823, and one of the best provincial glossaries ever compiled. In early life he served in the Indian Army, and we think we are correct in stating a circumstance mentioned by himself, that the first book he ever purchased with his own money was an imperfect copy of Theobald's edition of Shakspeare, at Madras, in 1783! He made good use of this judicious outlay, for many illustrations of the great dramatic poet are to be found in his collection of Suffolkisms.

Poor *Romeo Coates* has really died a tragic death at last. He was run over by one of Hanson's cabs near the Hummums, Covent Garden, when returning to fetch his Opera glass, which he had left in Drury Lane Theatre, and so extensively injured that he never rallied. He had attained the good old age of 76, and his latter years, after all his display of innocent follies, were spent after the manner of a fine old English gentleman, courteous in manners, kind of heart, and full of benevolence and charity.

ORIGINAL.

AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.
A YORKSHIRE LEGEND.

PREVIOUS to the year of Grace 40, there existed at the head of Wensleydale, in Yorkshire, a very large and populous city, which stood upon the exact site now occupied by the beautiful tarn or lake of Simmer or Simmin Water, then but a small mountain burne. To this city, so I have most gravely been told, did an angel come one

stormy winter's morning, in the form of a poor man, barely clothed, hungry, and without money in his scrip; and having in vain solicited the alms of every householder, he took his course eastward down the vale. Now just without the bounds of the city there stood a small hut, inhabited by an aged couple, too poor and mean to be allowed to take up their residence within the precincts of this proud and inhospitable town. Into this dwelling he betook himself, and ere he had told his tale of woe, they placed before him the best morsels the aubry afforded, viz., a little bowl of milk, some cheese, and an oaten cake. Having satisfied his hunger, he bestowed upon them his blessing both in basket and in store. Beneath their roof was his dormitory for the night. On the morrow he repeated his benison, and being ready to leave, he turned his face to the west, and uttered this malison against the ill-fated city:

"Simmer-water rise, Simmer-water sink,
And swallow all the town, but this little house,
Where they gave me bread and cheese, and summat to drink."

No sooner was the sentence uttered than it was executed. The earth made a hissing noise, the stream overflowed its bounds, and the city was no more; and even at this day, after a lapse of upwards of 18 centuries, when sailing upon the waters, you may, with the exercise of strong faith, still see the tops of the chimneys and the roofs of the houses, many fathoms below the smooth surface of the lake! Perhaps it may be necessary to add that this poor couple, in a short space of time, became the richest family in the vale; and the blessing descended to their children, and children's children, for many succeeding generations. Whether any of their descendants are still inhabitants of that beautiful and healthful district, I cannot say; but this I do know, and will now speak in their praise, that a more kind-hearted and hospitable community does not now exist in Britain's broadisle than the present inhabitants of Wensleydale.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

At Mr. Croome's, at the sign of the "Shoos and Slap," near the Hospital-gate, in West Smithfield, is to be seen,

The Wonder of Nature.

A girl above sixteen years of age, born in Cheshire, and not above eighteen inches long; having shed the teeth seven several times, and not a perfect bone in any part of her, only the head, yet she hath all her senses to admiration, and discourses, reads very well, sings, whistles, and all very pleasant to hear.

Sept. 4, 1667.

God save the King.

BY HER MAJESTY'S PERMISSION.

THIS is to give notice to all gentlemen, ladies, and others, that, at the Hospital-gate, in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew Fair, is to be seen a large Buckinghamshire hog, above 10 feet long, 13 hands high; above 7 feet and a-half round the body, almost 5 feet round the neck, and 18 inches round the fore-leg above the joint. Likewise a colt, about 5 months old, that was foal'd without any fore-legs, and walks upright, at the word of command, on his two hind-legs. These two strange and wonderful creatures are to be seen at any time of the day without loss of time.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE.

SUCH easy turns of State, are frequent in our Modern Plays; where we see Princes De-thron'd, and Governments Chang'd, by very feeble Means, and on slight Occasions; Particularly, in *Marriage à la Mode*; a Play, writ since the first Publication of this Farce. Where (to pass by the Dulness of the State-part, the obscurity of the Comic, the near Resemblance *Leonidas* bears to our Prince *Pretty-man*, being

sometime a King's Son, sometimes a Shepherd's; and not to question how *Amalthæa* comes to be a Princess, her Brother, the King's great Favourite, being but a Lord) 'tis worth our while to observe, how easily the Fierce and Jealous Usurper is depos'd, and the Right Heir plac'd on the Throne: as it is thus Related, by the said Imaginary Princess.—*Key to the Rehearsal*, 1704, p. 8.

THE PLAY OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS.

COLL. Henry Howard, Son of Thomas Earl of Berkshire, made a Play, call'd the *United Kingdoms*, which began with a Funeral: and had also two Kings in it. This gave the Duke a just occasion to set up two Kings in *Brentford*, as 'tis generally believ'd; tho' others are of Opinion, that his Grace had our two Brothers in his thoughts. It was Acted at the Cock-pit, in *Drury Lane*, soon after the Restoration; but miscarrying on the Stage, the Author had the Modesty not to Print it; and therefore the Reader cannot reasonably expect any particular Passages of it. Others say that they are *Boadellin* and *Abdalla*, the two contending Kings of *Granada*, and Mr. Dryden has in most of his serious Plays two contending Kings of the same Place.—*Key to the Rehearsal*, 1704, p. 17.

Abraham Ivory had formerly been a considerable Actor of Womens Parts; but afterwards stupified himself so far with drinking strong waters, that, before the first Acting of this Farce, he was fit for nothing, but to go of Errands; for which, and meer Charity, the Company allowed him a Weekly Salary.—*Key to the Rehearsal*, 1704, p. 5.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Tuesday, the *Barbiere di Siviglia* was given for the first time this season: it is something quite new to hear this old favourite opera without the aid of our old favourite Lablache, but on this occasion his place was admirably filled by his son Frederic. We felt some curiosity to see how the new *prima donna*, Signora Cruvelli, would acquit herself in the arduous part of *Rosina*, in which we have so long been used to hear the most celebrated *prime donne*. It was a bold attempt, and one that enabled her to exhibit considerable talent as a singer, but it was not in any way a satisfactory performance; the part of *Rosina* requires the most exquisite finish in singing and perfect mastery over the music, in order to allow the actor to throw that *naïveté* and force into the character, without which it would appear comparatively uninteresting. Signora Cruvelli loses nothing from want of confidence; she goes at all the difficulties with good courage, but the music suffered both for want of execution and correct tone; the acting was tame and awkward because of the great attention she was compelled to give to the music; she sang the duet, "Dunque io son," tolerably well; in the "Una voce poco fa" she ventured to depart considerably from the usual reading, which was not prudent; in the singing lesson we had the little air "La Biondina," with variations. The *Barber* was exceedingly well done by Belletti, the new baritone; in the "Largo al factotum" we did not find him so good, but throughout the opera he was excellent, singing correctly, and with the waggish *nonchalance* indispensable to the part. He appears to be quite at home in the rapid music of *Rossini* singing the "Dunque io son" and the *morceau* "Ah non sapete i sempatici effetti" excellently. F. Lablache played *Doctor Bartolo* with great fun, and sang the music nicely; and Gardoni made a capital *Almaviva*, acting famously, but it is unfortunate that with a voice of so much sweetness, he possesses so little "telling" quality; this, however, may be gained by time and practice. Of the concerted pieces the *finale*

tutti of the 1st act "Mi par d'esser colla testa, in un orrida fucina" was exceedingly well done, with great spirit and expression. "Zitti, Zitti" was not so successful, the slow movement and beautiful transition upon the words "piano, piano" did not harmonise. The band left little to desire; the admirable way in which the whole of the music of this opera was played, so full as it is of difficulties in time and expression, is enough to show its capability: the general colouring, too, which depends chiefly upon the conductor, was more effective and careful than we have yet heard from the same orchestra.

Drury Lane.—M. Jullien's *bal masqué*, on Monday evening, was very fully attended; there were the usual characteristic dresses, but, though they were many in number, they were out-numbered by the white waistcoats and black coats: it is odd, but "gents" seem to think that the best disguise for them is that of a "gentleman;" it is certain that no one is likely to recognize them in their assumed character, and we suppose that is their consolation. The music was conducted by Jullien in person, and the selection of the music for quadrilles, galops, waltzes, polkas, &c., was in the usual style, the band being occasionally rather too loud, particularly in the clarionets and cornets, even for so noisy an assemblage as a masquerade. The ball was announced as the closing night of the Grand Opera. We cannot help regretting that, after all the expense and the effort to do something high for the English Opera, the trial has failed. The causes of failure are, however, to our notions, evident enough; they are not in the apathy of the public to good singing and good operas, but in the want of proper judgment in the selection of works to be performed. We have had four operas played—*Lucia*, *The Maid of Honour*, *Linda*, and the *Marriage of Figaro*. Of these, Balfe's is the only English one,—a new work, and not one of his best; the other three being from the Italian, and which have consequently been heard in infinitely better style on the Italian stage, so that they suffered by comparison. Not that we for one moment depreciate the excellent singing of those who performed, but this should have been avoided; there are plenty of really English operas which have not been heard for these ten years, and which, if done in the style that this company could have applied, would unquestionably have proved successful to the lessee, and more gratifying to the public; such as *The Mountain Sylph*, *Amiké*, *Siege of Rochelle*, and others not often heard on the Italian stage, such as, *Fra Diavolo*, *Gustavus*, and *Der Freischutz*. However, we shall hope that another season will be attempted, and with greater success. The theatre, preparing for the troupe of French Equestrians, presents an odd appearance just now,—a circus occupying the places of the orchestra and part of the pit, while the back of the stage is turned into an amphitheatre. The whole will have a very picturesque effect when decorated and lighted up; and the novelty of the entertainment will no doubt prove attractive for a time.

St. James's.—The delightful performances at this theatre were rendered still more delightful on Monday evening by the production, for the first time in this country, of M. Musset's comédietta, *Un Caprice*, which was noticed in our correspondence when first brought out in Paris; it was admirably sustained by the engaging Mlle. Nathalie, the pretty Mlle. Baptiste, and the clever M. Fechter. On the same evening *Un Colonel d'Autrefois* was revived for the first time this season, and went capitolly; it was admirably performed, especially by Mlle. Nathalie as the Colonel, and M. Lemonier as the Major.

Princess's.—Mr. Macready and Mrs. Butler have been continuing their delineations of Shakspeare characters here with, if possible,

increased effect; last Friday as *Othello* and *Desdemona*, on Monday a repetition of *Macbeth*, on Wednesday as *Hamlet* and *Ophelia*, and last night as *Lear* and *Cordelia*. To enter into an analysis of the merits of their performances would, at this time, be quite superfluous, so we shall content ourselves with stating that Mr. Macready seems to improve upon himself upon every new occasion, and that his delineations of the parts enumerated above are, in their way, almost perfection. Mrs. Butler has also been gaining favour, but she lacks physical energy rightly directed, and sometimes shows a little too much of the art of acting, instead of concealing it. We see that Madame Anna Thillon, the beautiful cantatrice, takes her benefit on Tuesday, when she modestly announces that she "will attempt *Lady Teazle*." We wish her every success.

Lyceum.—A very clever comic drama, entitled *Not a Bad Judge*, and, we believe, from the prolific pen of Mr. Planché, was brought out on Thursday. It is foreign in construction, and physiognomical in plot, turning upon the theories of Lavater, whose person, look, appearance, manner,—everything in short, are admirably portrayed by Mr. Charles Mathews. He is the soul of the piece, and his acting beyond praise. There is a serious story attached, which is very cleverly carried forward by Miss Howard, but the whole play is acted with so much ability, that we need only say that it is put upon the stage with all that exquisite taste and discrimination which have and do characterize Madame Vestris's managements, and that the cast embraces the names of Harley, Meadows, Roxby, &c., &c., &c. It was perfectly successful, and will long continue to be so, as it deserves; for, if the plot be a little French, the moral is unexceptionable.

Adelphi.—The popular drama of the *Flowers of the Forest* was revived at this house on Monday with the same success, and with the same cast of characters that helped to make it so successful heretofore. The only change being Miss Davenport for Mrs. Fitzwilliam in the part of *Starlight Bess*. She enacted the *Fortune-teller* with much art, and sang her song very prettily.

Sadler's Wells.—On Thursday, after being withdrawn for two years from these boards, the tragedy of the *Bridal* was again brought forward; the general cast was the same as of yore, with the exception of Miss Laura Addison taking the part of *Ecadne*; we are bound to say that it was a most admirable and intellectual interpretation of a difficult and disagreeable character, and richly deserved all the applause bestowed upon this accomplished young lady's delineation of it. We see by the bills that Mr. Phelps, the active and judicious manager, takes his benefit next Thursday, when Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* is to be acted for the first time here. We heartily wish him a bumper house, to which he is thoroughly entitled for his exertions in the cause of the national drama.

Marylebone.—It has already become a sort of cuckoo-cry to state that a new piece or a revival was admirably put upon the stage at this theatre, yet we have nothing left us but to say that Mr. Sheil's *Damon and Pythias* was in every respect admirably mounted and appointed on its production here on Monday evening; we have, however, also to record that it was as well acted; the different parts had been carefully studied, and all the effects of the poetry, and points of the acting, were given with much effect; there was no halting, or want of the prompter, and the whole was a smooth and excellent performance. Mr. Graham gave force and energy to *Damon*, and was very effective in some of the stronger bursts of passion; Mr. Vining did justice to *Pythias*, as did Mr. Johnstone to *Dionysius*; and Mrs. Warner was admirable as *Calanthe*. All the minor parts were efficiently

done, but we need only mention the *Hermion* of Mrs. Tyrrell, and the *Child* of Miss E. Fiest, as excellent in their respective ways.

Olympic.—On Thursday Mr. Brooke essayed the arduous part of *Hamlet*, and bringing those essential qualifications of youth, good looks, figure, manly bearing, and fine voice, which so eminently distinguish him, to assist him in his reading of it, looked the character to admiration. From the first it was evident that he had made a most careful study of the part, but there was a constant striving after originality so palpably manifest throughout, that it detracted materially from an otherwise fine conception and delineation of this most difficult character. Many of the scenes were rendered with most perfect elocution, and some admirable effects were struck out, which were occasionally startling in their simplicity and truthfulness to nature; others were tamely and inefficiently given, and a few were nearly verging on the ludicrous. As a whole, however, there is far more to praise than censure, and his acting of *Hamlet* will go far to remove the unfavourable impressions created by his *Richard* and *Sir Giles*. *Ophelia* was prettily acted, and the snatches of song sweetly sung, by Miss May. The less we say of all else concerned the better; for never was there a more disgraceful exhibition in a metropolitan theatre. On Wednesday an attempt at humbug was made in re-producing William Munday's play of *Sir John Oldcastle*, the management boldly stating it to be Shakspeare's, and printed in all complete editions of the great Bard's works! The profits of the night were to have gone in aid of the funds for the purchase of Shakspeare's house; but as these were nil, the theatre being nearly empty, the Committee need not trouble themselves to look after any proceeds.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A PORTRAIT.

Loving and lovedly Paseth she on, Never imagining Love can be gone!	Deep is the drama— Grand as a dream— Life and Eternity Being its theme!
Full of affections, Springing like flowers; Friendships, attachments, Sweet'ning the hours!	Oh! for youth's purity, Oh! for youth's glance, Seeing futurity Thus, through romance!
Seeing no autumn— Fearing no change— Earth is a paradise, Angels yet range!	Woe for experience; Hourly it sends Sorrow to loveliness— Coldness to friends!
Nature's a theatre Lit by the stars: None but the actor Its loveliness mars!	Woe for attachments; Love that deceives; Hopes that are falling Withered like leaves!

Better, thus beautiful,
Die in her youth,
Than suffer the sorrow
Of knowing the truth!

CHARLES SWAIN.

THE SEASONS.

When first I saw that lovely girl,
'Twas in the summer hours,
As she sat upon a sunny bank
Twining a wreath of flowers.
She was happy as a child at play;
Her life was one bright cloudless day.
When next I saw her, scarce a leaf
Remained upon the trees;
And, all around, the dying flowers
Were scattered by the breeze.
She too had felt some cold rude blast;
The summer of her life was past.
I saw her in the winter too,
When all the flowers were dead;
And all the joys and all the hopes
That cheered her life had fled.
Her face was pale; and blighting care
Had traced its saddening impress there.
When spring was smiling on the earth,
I saw her once again.
Its sweetest flowers were round her spread;
But bloomed for her in vain—
Her gentle spirit had fled away
To a brighter spring, and an endless day.

Co. Down.

R. H.

SPRING REGRETS.

Ye Rains! that usher in the Spring, descend:
Ye Zephyrs! whose soft breath dissolves the snow,
And ye, strong Winds, who winnow heaven! blow,
That Nature's grief, if not our own, may end:
Sing out, ye Birds! for your green homes, and send
Love's voice anew into the Woods that know
What means your music: Rivers! smoothly flow;
Ye Fountains! pur! where wavy pines impend:
Ye flowers! that in the cold ground sleep, awake!—
Ah! that our lost friends we could so recall
And hope, like yours, their coming for whose sake
The Seasons are not what they were, tho' all,
That mother Nature can, be done to make.
Their loss on our lone spirit lightest fall.

ROBERT URQUHART.

VARIETIES.

Lecturing and Pamphleteering seem to increase and become almost the rage of the day. Every general topic brings forth shoals of the latter, and we may take the fact as a proof that many persons are dissatisfied with the periodical press as the exponents of public feelings and opinions. With regard to the former we think the augury better. There is no question of the efficacy of good lectures as a means of instruction. They impress themselves on the minds of auditors; and an able lecturer, fully master of his subject, far surpasses the power of printed lessons, and can hardly have his precepts forgotten. Among other courses we may observe that those at the Royal Academy are this season more full and effective than they have been for many years. Professor Cockerell on Architecture is always a high authority; and the new Professor of Painting, Leslie, is adding greatly to his reputation by a masterly review and view of the art in which he so eminently shines. At the Government School of Design also, Mr. Redgrave, A.R.A., has been lecturing on flower-painting. At the Society of Arts, and other resorts in London, there are weekly essays of a like nature as called forth by the character of the Institutions and the audiences who attend them. In the large manufacturing towns, also, we observe a similar process going on, and various arts and sciences illustrated by the teaching of intelligent lecturers.

Testimonial to George Cruikshank.—Some friends and admirers of this eminent and popular artist have commenced a subscription to present him with a suitable testimonial, as an acknowledgment of his general talents, and particularly for the service he has rendered to the cause of public morals by his recent publication of *The Bottle*.

The Shakspeare Subscription.—In order to supply the amount yet necessary to complete the purchase-money for the House at Stratford, and, we hope, enough in addition to enable the committee to put it into a proper condition and insulate it, there is to be a Fancy Ball at Willis's Rooms on the 22nd of May, being a week previous to the usual yearly grand Polish Ball promoted by Lord Dudley Stuart. The costume invited will consist of Shakspeare characters, a wide and charming field for variety and effect; and we understand the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Ellesmere, and other noble ladies will be patronesses on this occasion, which will no doubt be one of the most splendid and interesting fetes of the kind ever seen in London. It is also intended to keep the birth-day of the immortal bard with a grand entertainment at Stratford-on-Avon. Many of the London Committee have signified their intention to attend; and it is likely that Lord Morpeth will preside. The date falling inconveniently on Saturday, the following Monday being Easter and a holiday is fixed upon for the meeting.

The India-rubber Baby Jumpers are like enough to produce a generation of high-shouldered people. Still, we understand, they are creeping into experimental practice. All our readers may not be aware that the invention consists of a caoutchouc apparatus, into which children are put, and then they must jump, like the famous Burgomaster with the cork leg.

Houses of Parliament. On Monday, week a long and interesting discussion was brought on in the House of Commons by a motion of Mr. Osborne, the member for Middlesex, in which the past expenses and future prospects of this Temple for the Legislature were very freely handled. It came to no result; and many contradictory statements appeared only to puzzle the business more than ever. The reconciliation of Dr. Reid and Mr. Barry was distinctly abandoned as an impossibility; and so the former is to ventilate, heat, and cool the Commons individually and collectively as occasion may require; and all the rest is left to the Architect. There was a hint given that the Treasury could not afford to proceed rapidly with the work, but a very general opinion having been expressed that it should be finished as soon as possible, it may be presumed that the effort will be made.

The National Gallery.—A Committee, at the head of which is Lord John Russell, and including Sir R. Peel, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Hume, Mr. Disraeli, and other members, has been appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the capabilities of the National Gallery, and (difficult task unless by burning it down) planning how to make it available for the ends for which it was built. To separate such a building from the Royal Academy (mal)-accommodations, is an absolute necessity. The rejection of many of Mr. Vernon's pictures from want of room to hang them, is a pitiable fact, almost an insult to the generous donor, an apparent slight to several most deserving artists, and a disgrace to a country which pretends to love and appreciate the Fine Arts.

New Postal Regulations.—Since Monday week the transmission of Books or Periodicals, in covers open at each end, has been brought into practice. The rate of postage is sixpence per lb., the lowest being sixpence under 1 lb. There must be nothing written, except it may be the name of the party to whom the packet is addressed.

Picture Sales.—The sale of pictures by Messrs. Christie and Manson, last week, was at once a very curious and miscellaneous assemblage of all kinds, ancient and modern, and of all countries. Some few were well worth notice, but the oddly mixed *ensemble* covering the walls was quite amusing, and only the connoisseur might pick out some desirable pieces from the *melange*. There will be several very interesting sales of fine collections during the season, including that of Mr. Wells, Redleaf.

Sale of Antiquities.—The miscellaneous collection of antiquities, the property of the late Mr. J. N. Hughes, recently sold by public auction, fetched high prices. Some of the objects discovered at Winchester should have been secured for the Museum of that town; but it appears no effort was made by the directors of that establishment to purchase remains which were so valuable as illustrations of the history of the place. It is curious, also, that the visits of the Archaeological Association and of the Archaeological Institute, should have failed so signally in inducing the gentry of the town to look after its antiquities. The Winchester Museum has lost a chance that may not happen again for a century. We believe a few of the articles marked as discovered at Winchester, cannot be authenticated as derived from such a source; for instance, we may refer to a bronze vessel bought by the British Museum at a high figure. An enamelled cup, catalogued as found near Gravesend, was nothing more than a modern Persian vessel. The gorget of Ralph Neville, of Raby, wanted some voucher beyond the auctioneer's assertion.

The original Hamlet a fat actor.—We learn from several allusions in early works that Shakspeare's plays met with great success, and were by no means so neglected by the public of his

own time as some writers would appear to believe. Yet this success does great credit to the popular taste of that age, for some of his dramas are better fitted for the closet than for representation, and it is scarcely possible all his writings could have been thoroughly appreciated by those before whom they first appeared. It is, however, not improbable that the direction of public favour received an impulse from the excellent acting of Burbage, one of the greatest artists this country has ever produced. Shakspeare may have had him in view when he was writing some of his plays, and to the size of Burbage must be attributed the description of Hamlet, "He's fat and scant of breath," so discordant to all poetical taste. Mr. Collier has printed a poem, in which a description of Burbage's personal appearance is given nearly in the same words; and in confirmation of this opinion it may be observed how very seldom we are enabled to realize the persons of any of Shakspeare's creations, except in the case of Falstaff and some of his comic characters. It is well remarked by Sir Edward Bulwer, comparing Shakspeare and Scott, two writers of quite dissimilar power, the latter chiefly eminent in description, "few of us can picture to ourselves the exterior of his great creations, while we intimately know their hearts; but who of us cannot image forth the swart Templar and the stately Leicester?"—*Halliwel's Life of Shakspeare*.

A droll Blunder.—"The Builder" of last week mentions the stone of the *Allemagne* Quarry, which is near Caen, which reminds us of a whimsical error in one of Dibdin's bibliographical works; where, in speaking of the buildings in Caen, and not being aware of this name and locality, he mistook it for *Germany*, and expressed his great surprise that the architects of Brittany, with such abundance of admirable stone at hand, should send all the way to Germany for it, for their public edifices.

Danger of Parliamentary Quotation.—The following anecdote is a literal fact. In one of his speeches in the House of Commons, the Minister, to illustrate a point, quoted from Hamlet, "There's something rotten in the state of Denmark;" which being read in the newspapers next morning by a matter-of-fact quindune, who had a considerable sum vested in Danish securities, he took the alarm and immediately wrote to his correspondent in Stockholm to sell out and realize every shilling he had in the funds of that denounced and sinking country.

Health of Towns.—The supplementary report of the Sanitary Commissioners, threatens us with the approach of Cholera, we should hope on not very tenable grounds: they advise the establishment of dispensaries, to receive patients in the premonitory stage of the disease, which they declare to be not sudden and contagious, but in the first stage, diarrhoea: a sensible and proper precaution. They trace typhus fever, and other epidemics, now affecting the metropolis, to the ill drained and worst cleansed districts—and to the marshy lands near the capital, on the banks of the river, in Essex, &c.—to the neglect of land drainage, and the vast extent of open ditches; and as a corollary from these and other obvious causes, more strenuously than ever recommend the application and enforcement of efficient remedies.

London University College.—At the annual general meeting, Lord Brougham was elected President; Lord Auckland, Vice President; Mr. Taylor, Treasurer; and the same Council, all or nearly, retained. Mr. Warburton was in the chair.

The Edinburgh University disturbance and discipline mentioned in a preceding Gazette has terminated and two of the student accused of rioting have been rusticated for two years, another for one year, and the last of the four for three months.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

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 Oxford University Calendar, 1848, 12mo, bds, 6s.
 Pius IX., vol. 2, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Popular Letters on Pleading, 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.
 Prize Cartoons; to which premiums were awarded, impl. folio, in portfolio, £5 5s.; proofs, £8 8s.
 Richardson's (Mrs. Chas.) *Memoirs of Louisa, Queen of Prussia*, (Dr.) *Music and Education*, 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
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5 . . .	11 39.3	9 . . .	10 40.4
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7 . . .	11 10.7		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Copenhagen Letter in this day's *Gazette* is certainly not of so literary a character as usual; nor can we expect our Paris Correspondence at such a crisis to be of its original cast. But the cause of Literature and the Arts is so intimately connected with political movements, that readers will readily perceive in the extension of one of the great principles which at present agitate the world, to the hitherto quiet and peaceful Kingdom of Denmark there is much to look forward to in what may and must concern every relation in life, and especially the cultivation and progress of letters, sciences, and arts.

Our next *Gazette* will contain an account of visits on an intimate footing to the harems of the rulers of Egypt in Cairo, by an English lady; and we think we may announce that so familiar a description of these forbidden scenes has not before been given to the public.

We request the notice of our readers to the curious particulars relating to the ancient Egyptian Papyrus, as reported in the proceedings of the Royal Society of Literature.

To our "Friend and Constant Reader" at Zurich we can give no reply without seeing the matter to which he refers. The signature is not very distinct.

Errata.—In our last number, pages 146 and 147, and last of each, the name of *Macheath* was erroneously printed for *Macbeth*. In our list of new books, the price of "Indian Railways" should be 10s. 6d., not 4s. 6d.

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